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HOFFMAN'S GUILT.

The Beginning of the Fraudulent Warrants---How Gov. Hoffman Served the Ring as Mayor.

The Process of Signature and the Process of Division---Proofs of Fraud Taken from the City Records.

ANOTHER REASON FOR TAMMANY SUPPORTING GREELEY.

It is nearly a year ago since the TIMES published the first installment of the crushing array of proofs of fraud by the members of the Tammany Ring. The figures then given related to transactions which took place in the years 1869-70 and '71, and accounted for the misappropriation of about twenty-five millions of dollars of public money, extracted from the Treasury on warrants of an unmistakably fraudulent character. Until lately we, in common with the general public, assumed that this system of direct robbery first became possible under the administration of Mayor HALL. A few weeks ago we announced that the origin of the fraudulent warrant method of stealing was to be found in what has been hitherto supposed to be the irreproachable Mayoralty of JOHN T. HOFFMAN. Today we are able to present the full and conclusive proofs of this to our readers.

During the first six months of 1868, Mayor HOFFMAN'S signature appears on all the warrants drawn upon the City and County Treasury. Within that period the Ring contrived to obtain under false pretenses $679,243 of public money. Further than this the eminently respectable HOFFMAN appeared to be disinclined to go. He evidently foresaw the abyss of fraud into which his connection with the Ring was leading him, and as the work was becoming too dirty for his highly immaculate reputation, he conceived the brilliant idea of turning his back when there was any robbery to be done, and getting the less scrupulous COMAN to do his share of it. Without the requisite amount of brazen audacity for the part of TWEED, or of airy and reckless disregard of consequences for that afterward played by HALL, Mayor HOFFMAN took the rôle of a hypocrite and a sneak, who was too careful of his reputation to go as far as his fellow-plunderers wanted him, but who was not too scrupulous to betray his trust by deputy.

The frauds against the City and County which were developed last year, were commenced before 1868, but became organized during that year, and were carried on continuously until some time in July, 1871. The aggregate amount of warrants in which they occurred was about as follows:

1868.—Mainly in the last half of the year		$3,700,000 00
1869		7,000,000 00
1870.—Special Audit which was the subject of suits by the Attorney-General	$6,300,000 00	
Other similar transactions	7,600,000 00—	13,900,000 00
1871		3,400,000 00
Total for three years from about the middle of 1868 to the middle of 1871		$28,000,000 00

This statement embraces only a certain class of frauds similar in character to those developed in 1871, fraudulent contracts for street improvements, widenings and extensions, fraudulent estimates and returns under these contracts, pay-rolls, allowances for extra services, and frauds of a minor character are not here exhibited.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY became Controller Jan. 1, 1867.

PETER B. SWEENY became Chamberlain Feb. 28, 1867.

WILLIAM M. TWEED was Deputy Street Commissioner until April 1, 1870, when he became Commissioner of Public Works. He was Supervisor and generally President of the Board of Supervisors, and Senator during this period.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN entered upon the second term of his Mayoralty Jan. 1, 1868.

Previous to July 25, 1868, COMAN does not appear to have signed warrants. The following bear the signature of Mayor HOFFMAN:

Under date of			
Jan. 20—No. 34, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			46,347 09
Jan. 31—No. 415, to A. J. Garvey, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			16,200 00
No. 416, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			13,770 50
No. 418, to George S. Miller, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms, paid in bills			2,092 86
Feb. 21—Nos. 531 to 534, to George S. Miller, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms, paid in bills			12,810 25
No. 538, to A. J. Garvey, on account of Armonies and Drill-rooms, paid in bills			18,982 49
Nos. 535 to 537, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			15,316 29
No. 1,388, to Keyser & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-Rooms, paid in bills	$7,074 69		
No. 1,389, to Keyser & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-Looms	2,001 14—		9,075 83
Nos. 1,390 to 1,392, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-rooms, deposited by Ingersoll & Co			16,076 61
No. 1,393, to George S. Miller, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			4,281 59
Nos. 1,397, to 1,399 to A. J. Garvey, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms, paid in bills			8,029 45
June 5—No. 2,112, to J.O. Seymour & Co., on account of Stationery, Law and Blank-books			6,711 10
No. 2,120, to W.D. Roe & Co., on account of Stationery, Law and Blank-books			6,258 25
No. 2,129, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Lighting, Cleaning and supplies, deposited by Ingersoll & Co			7,828 52
No. 2,130, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Lighting, Cleaning and supplies, paid in bills			985 33
No. 2,131, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies			4,662 33
No. 2,132, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies, deposited by F. W. Sterry & Co			3,023 00
No. 2,133, to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., on account of Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies, deposited by Ingersoll & Co			7,873 15
June 18—Nos. 2,160 to 2,162, to T. W. Roe & Co., on account of Stationery, Law and Blank-books			8,500 00
Nos. 2,163 to 2,166, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Stationery, Law and Blank-books			8,650 00
Nos. 2,202 to 2,204, to Ingersoll and Co., on account of Lighting, Cleaning, and Supplies, paid in bills			6,754 13
No. 2,219, to Keyser & Co., on account of New County Court-house	$12,346 63		
No. 2,220, to Keyser & Co., on account of New County Court-house	18,895 43—		31,242 06
No. 2,221, to Ingersoll & Co., on account of New County Court-house	$59,531 27		
No. 2,222, to Ingersoll & Co., on account of New County Court-house, deposited by Ingersoll, Watson & Co	16,872 06—		76,403 33
No. 2,226, to A. J. Garvey, on account of New County Court-house			33,582 00
June 22—No. 2,244 to No. 2,260, to New-York Printing Company, charged in various accounts			92,239 58
No. 2,261, to New-York *Transcript*	$6,356 10		
No. 2,262, to New-York *Transcript*	616 60—		6,972 70
June 30—No. 2,505 to No. 2,508, to Keyser & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			12,351 54
No. 2,509, to A. J. Garvey, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms	$11,499 99		
No. 2,510, to A. J. Garvey, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms	15,934 72—		27,434 71
No. 2,511, to G. S. Miller, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			4,072 83
No. 2,794, to Ingersoll & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			54,349 13
July 3—No. 2,774, to Ingersoll & Co., on account of Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies			23,508 18
July 14—No. 2,869, to Keyser & Co, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			7,098 05
No. 2,870, to G. S. Miller, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms, (paid in bills)			6,306 65
No. 2,871, to G. S. Miller, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			19,489 70
No. 2,872, to Ingersoll & Co., on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			39,600 00
No. 2,873, to A. J. Garvey, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			11,999 82
No. 2,874, to C. H. Jacobus, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms, (paid in bills)			2,531 15
July 20—No. 2,891, to New-York Printing Company, on account of Election Expenses			5,833 53
Total			$679,243 73

1868, under date of Aug. 31, Alderman Thomas Coman signed, as acting Mayor, County warrants, among others, to the New-York Transcript Association, for adjusted claims for advertising, as follows:

No. 3,903	$16,676 51	
No. 3,904	31,312 97	
No. 3,995	30,884 46—	$78,873 94

Under the same date, Mayor Hoffman signed County Warrants Nos. 3,978 to 3,983, for nominal amounts likely to be called for in ordinary course of business.

The fact that the *Transcript* Association and the New-York Printing Company received from the City and County, from Jan. 1, 1868, to middle of July, 1871, over *four millions of dollars*, together with the belief that their interests have been identified with those of persons controlling the finances of the City and County, makes further comment unnecessary.

The Transcript received during this period over	$840,000 00	
The New-York Printing Company received during this period over	3,208,000 00—	$4,048,000 00

Under date of			
Sept. 10.—COMAN'S signature appears, among others, to the following-named county warrants:			
No. 4,027, to Keyser & Co., on account New County Court-house	$14,555 27		
No. 4,028, to Keyser & Co., on account New County Court-house	1,084 50—		$15,639 77
No. 4,029, to Ingersoll & Co., on account New County Court-house			97,610 57
No. 4,030, to A. J. Garvey, on account New County Court-house			18,866 80
No. 4,036, to J. T. Barnard & Sons, on account New County Court-house			1,750 00
No. 4,048, to Keyser & Co., on account Armories and Drill-rooms	5,154 30		
No. 4,049, to Keyser & Co., on account Armories and Drill-rooms	8,338 33		
No. 4,050, to Keyser & Co., on account Armories and Drill-rooms	4,723 35		
No. 4,051, to Keyser & Co., on account Armories and Drill-rooms	3,259 61—		21,475 59
No. 4,052, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Armories and Drill-rooms	9,808 76		
No. 4,053, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Armories and Drill-rooms	2,988 76		
No. 4,054, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Armories and Drill-rooms	12,012 99		
No. 4,055, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Armories and Drill-rooms	13,276 53—		38,087 04
No. 4,056, to A. J. Garvey, on account Armories and Drill-rooms	13,046 10		
No. 4,057, to A. J. Garvey, on account Armories and Drill-rooms	2,986 40		
No. 4,058, to A. J. Garvey, on account Armories and Drill-rooms	7,009 25		
No. 4,059, to A. J. Garvey, on account Armories and Drill-rooms	10,839 30—		32,881 05
No. 4,060, to Geo. S. Miller, on account Armories and Drill-rooms			1,584 75
No. 4,061, to Keyser & Co., on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	51 00		
No. 4,062, to Keyser & Co., on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	386 79—		$437 79
No. 4,063, to George S. Miller, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	497 38		
No. 4,064, to George S. Miller, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	131 93—		629 31
No. 4,065, to A. J. Garvey, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	1,961 25		
No. 4,066, to A. J. Garvey, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	2,982 50—		4,963 75
No. 4,077, to J. McB. Davidson, on account of New County Court-house			15,500 00
No. 4,079, to W. C. Rogers & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims			6,203 80
No. 4,080, to G. S. Miller, on account of Armories and Drill-rooms			26,100 00
Total			$281,730 23
Under date of			
Sept. 12—COMAN signed, among others, the following:			
No. 4,082, to Keyser & Co., on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	$45 65		
No. 4,083, to Keyser & Co., on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	2,601 12—		$2,646 77
No. 4,087, to George S. Miller, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	625 00		
No. 4,088, to George S. Miller, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	1,056 30—		1,681 30
No. 4,089, to C. H. Jacobus, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	481 30		
No. 4,090, to C. H. Jacobus, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	855 64		
No. 4,091, to C. H. Jacobus, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	696 07—		2,033 01
No. 4,093, to J. W. Smith, on account of Repairs to County Buildings and Offices			3,045 00
No. 4,126, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	7,726 12		
No. 4,127, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	11,597 51		
No. 4,128, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	10,535 52		
No. 4,129, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	8,480 59		
No. 4,130, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	7,707 50		
No. 4,131, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	9,339 97		
No. 4,132, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	4,658 13		
No. 4,133, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	9,189 50		
No. 4,134, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	10,282 62—		79,517 46
No. 4,148, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	5,101 63		
No. 4,149, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	10,512 42		
No. 4,150, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	19,410 45		
No. 4,151, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	8,891 52		
No. 4,152, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	9,761 83		
No. 4,153, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	10,508 90		
No. 4,154, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	7,592 66		
No. 4,155, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	5,341 94		
No. 4,156, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	5,307 92		
No. 4,157, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	12,845 03		
No. 4,158, to J. O. Seymour, on account of Adjusted Claims	5,340 76—		90,615 06
Total			$179,538 60
Under date of			
Sept. 16—COMAN signed, among others, the following:			
No. 4,187, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	$5,043 87		
No. 4,188, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	5,000 95		
No. 4,189, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	4,791 50		
No. 4,190, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	5,498 89		
No. 4,191, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	5,256 05		
No. 4,192, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	4,758 89		
No. 4,193, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	5,175 26		
No. 4,194, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	4,972 53		
No. 4,195, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	1,024 23		
No. 1,496, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	5,654 98		
No. 4,197, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	4,875 76		
No. 4,198, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	6,107 05		
No. 4,199, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	6,514 47		
No. 4,200, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	7,298 19		
No. 4,201, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	13,910 43		
No. 4,202, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	9,711 07		
No. 4,203, to W. D. Roe & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	8,963 20—		$103,957 32
No. 4,204, to C. H. Jacobus, on account Adjusted Claims			3,333 46
No. 4,205, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	173,094 11		
No. 4,206, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	55,597 34		
No. 4,207, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	350 98		
No. 4,208, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	4,693 53		
No. 4,209, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	1,016 70		
No. 4,210, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	360 65		
No. 4,211, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	253 13		
No. 4,212, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	683 31		
No. 4,213, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	1,376 33		
No. 4,214, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	587 46		
No. 4,215, to Ingersoll & Co., on account Adjusted Claims	322 63		
No. 4,216, to Ingersoll & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	5,124 71—		243,460 88
No. 4,217, to Gregg & Co, on account of Adjusted Claims			24,142 71
No. 4,218, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	6,045 30		
No. 4,219, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	12,667 14		
No. 4,220, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	13,414 33		
No. 4,221, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	5,933 35		
No. 4,222, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	5,700 81		
No. 4,223, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	14,495 19		
No. 4,224, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	8,778 10		
No. 4,225, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	7,364 00		
No. 4,226, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	7,472 27		
No. 4,227, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	6,812 02		
No. 4,228, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	4,408 07		
No. 4,229, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	9,147 84		
No. 4,230, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	9,313 26		
No. 4,231, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	13,417 32		
No. 4,232, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	5,246 18		
No. 4,232, to J. O. Seymour & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	5,116 70—		135,326 88
			$510,221 35
Under date of			
Sept. 10—Warrants named above			$281,730 23
Sept. 12—Warrants named above			179,538 60
Sept. 16—Warrants named above			510,221 25
Amount of above warrants involving fraud, signed by Coman in three days, Sept. 10, 12, and 16			$971,490 07
Under date of			
Sept. 14—Hoffman signed County warrant No. 4,186, while, as shown above, Coman's signature is attached to No. 4,187 and the numbers immediately following under date of 16th.			
Under date of			
Sept. 15—Hoffmann signed City warrants Nos. 1,011 to 1,024, "B.," given for awards for damages, opening and widening streets, and on account of contracts for street improvements, and generally for small accounts.			
Under date of			
Sept. 17—Hoffman signed various County warrants, amongst which were the following:			
No. 4,247, to Peter Monaghan, on account of Adjusted Claims	$1,611 72		
No. 4,248, to Peter Monaghan, on account of Adjusted Claims	1,554 23—		$3,165 95
No. 4,324, to M. B. Brown & Co., on account of Stationery and Blank Books for Commissioners of Taxes			3,590 74
No. 4,333, to Jas. A. Monaghan, on account of Adjusted Claims	1,688 37		
No. 4,334, to Jas. A. Monaghan, on account of Adjusted Claims	1,806 29		
No. 4,335, to Jas. A. Monaghan, on account of Adjusted Claims	1,591 40		
No. 4,336, to Jas. A. Monaghan, on account of Adjusted Claims	1,902 91		
No. 4,337, to Jas. A. Monaghan, on account of Adjusted Claims	1,660 73		
No. 4,338, to Jas. A. Monaghan, on account of Adjusted Claims	1,363 62—		9,513 32
Total			$16,270 01

Under this date HOFFMAN also signed various City warrants, the character of which is not questioned.

Of this, nearly $1,000,000, about one half, is ascertained to have been paid over to other parties than the nominal owners of the warrants, or drawn out in bills apparently for the purpose of such distribution as would leave no trace. This portion is undoubtedly fraudulent. How much of the balance is also fraudulent has not yet been ascertained.

It is not known that the firm of INGERSOLL & Co. existed for manufacturing or other legitimate business purposes.

Of the warrants issued to A. J. Garvey, in 1868, there was deposited to his credit in bank	$171,442 20	
Deposited to the credit of E. A. Woodward	66,275 38	
Paid in bills	28,608 04—	$266,325 62

It is stated upon competent and reliable authority, that, embraced in the warrants issued to GARVEY, is $35,000, for work done by him at New-York and Greenwich, Conn., for WM. M. TWEED, and for which TWEED never paid, GARVEY being forced to adopt this method of collection. There was, also, on many of the warrants, a drawback, paid in cash to WOODWARD.

Of the $66,275 38, warrants deposited by WOODWARD, GARVEY received		$32,000 from
WOODWARD, as his portion.		
Of the warrants issued to Geo. S. Miller, in 1868, there was deposited to his credit in bank	$31,217 11	
There was deposited to the credit of F. W. Sterry & Co	11,173 09	
There was deposited to the credit of Ingersoll & Co	29,893 42	
There was deposited to the credit of E. A. Woodward	46,288 66	
There was paid in bills	62,564 64—	$ 181,136 92
Messrs. E. Jones & Co. and W. C. Rogers & Co. received from the City and County in 1868	564,768 93	
The same received from the City and County from Jan. 1, 1869, to July, 1871	925,765 39—	$1,490,534 32
Of the warrants issued to Gregg & Co. and Gregg & Bro., in 1868, there was deposited by Gregg & Bro., Feb. 21, 1868	600 63	
There was deposited by F. W. Sterry & Co	39,068 84	
There was deposited by Ingersoll & Co	16,050 14	
There was deposited by E. A. Woodward	18,140 80—	$73,860 41

Mr. Robt. G. Gregg states that he has never known of any firm of Gregg & Co.; that the firm of Gregg & Bro. has not existed for some years, and that the last work done, or goods furnished to the City or County by Gregg & Bro., or himself, was Feb. 21, 1868, when he received $600 63; that this is the last money received by him or Gregg & Bro., and that he knows nothing of any payments purporting to have been made since. Of the $73,860 41, it appears that $73,259 78 was fictitious.

Under date of			
Sept. 30—Coman signed among others the following-named County warrants:			
No. 4,713, to F. J. Blank's Sons on account of Adjusted Claims	$2,499 64		
No. 4,714, to F. J. Blank's Sons on account of Adjusted Claims	10,268 55		
No. 4,715, to F. J. Blank's Sons on account of Adjusted Claims	168 52		
No. 4,716, to F. J. Blank's Sons on account of Adjusted Claims	224 05		
No. 4,717, to F. J. Blank's Sons on account of Adjusted Claims	79 26—		$13,240 02
No. 4,787, to A. J. Garvey's on account of Adjusted Claims	531 05		
No. 4,788, to A. J. Garvey's on account of Adjusted Claims	1,704 36		
No. 4,789, to A. J. Garvey's on account of Adjusted Claims	59,602 36		
No. 4,790, to A. J. Garvey's on account of Adjusted Claims	1,381 96		
No. 4,791, to A. J. Garvey's on account of Adjusted Claims	1,000 09		
No. 4,792, to A. J. Garvey's on account of Adjusted Claims	1,040 95		
No. 4,793, to A. J. Garvey's on account of Adjusted Claims	1,064 61—		66,275 38
No. 4,794, to G. S. Miller's on account of Adjusted Claims	2,930 88		
No. 4,795, to G. S. Miller's on account of Adjusted Claims	243 68		
No. 4,796, to G. S. Miller's on account of Adjusted Claims	11,173 09		
Fo. 4,797, to G. S. Miller's on account of Adjusted Claims	297 77—		14,645 42
Total			$94,160 82

Same date, HOFFMAN signed a large number of salary and other warrants, indicating regular monthly payments.

The warrants issued to T. J. BLANK'S SONS, Sept. 30, amounting to $13,240 02, are believed to be fictitious. The warrants were deposited to the credit of E. A. WOODWARD, and the indorsements thereon are certified as being correct by WOODWARD—all are apparently written by the same hand.

Of the Garvey warrants mentioned above, amounting to $66,275 38, WOODWARD took about 52 per cent.

The distribution of the proceeds of the above Miller warrants, amounting to $14,645 42, computed on the average for the year, would give to MILLER 17 per cent., and the balance to WOODWARD, INGERSOLL & Co., and STERRY & Co., and distributed in bills. The genuineness of the indorsements on three warrants issued in name of GEORGE S. MILLER, in October and December, amounting to over $77,000, is considered doubtful. These warrants were deposited by INGERSOLL & Co. and WOODWARD.

Under date of Oct. 2, 1868, Coman signs, among others, County warrants as follows: Nos. 4,798 to 4,831, all to Keyser & Co., (Which purport to have been for adjusted claims,) amounting to			$45,375 91
Of this amount, Keyser & Co. deposited to their credit in bank	$22,999 01		
Woodward deposited	22,376 90—		45,375 91
Under date of Oct. 7, Hoffman's signature does not appear, but Coman signed City "B" warrants to E. Jones & Co., for an adjusted claim for stationery, printing, &c., as follows: Nos. 1,162, for balance of said claim	138,077 26		
No. 1,163, on account of said claim	150,000 00—		288,077 26
(No. 1,163 is indorsed "pay P. B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, or order. E. Jones & Co.")			
Under date of Oct. 6, Hoffman signed various warrants, both in City and County Bureaus, many of nominal account and others being in payment of and on account of contracts.			
Under date of Oct. 8, Hoffman signed numerous County warrants, generally for salaries or claims of that character.			
1868—Under date of			
Oct. 25—Coman's signature appears to the following-named County warrants, among others:			
No. 4,833, to J. McB. Davidson, on account of Adjusted Claims	$1,259 06		
No. 4,833, to J. McB. Davidson, on account of Adjusted Claims	914 60—		$2,183 66
No. 5,075, to Ingersoll & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	15,991 16		
No. 5,076, to Ingersoll & Co., on account of Adjusted Claims	7,329 72—		23,320 88
No. 5,077, to Gregg & Bro., on account of Adjusted Claims	16,050 14		
No. 5,078, to Gregg & Bro., on account of Adjusted Claims	14,926 13—		30,976 27
No. 5,079, to George S. Miller, on account of Adjusted Claims	14,210 07		
No. 5,080, to George S. Miller, on account of Adjusted Claims	15,683 35—		29,893 42
Under date of			
Oct. 21—Coman signed County warrants:			
No. 5,083, to New-York Printing Company, on account of Adjusted Claims	37,985 65		
No. 5,084, to New-York Printing Company, on account of Adjusted Claims	203,403 24		
No. 5,085, to New-York Printing Company, on account of Adjusted Claims	232,984 82—		474,373 71
Total			$564,773 4
Under date of			
Oct. 20—Hoffman signed various warrants unimportant in character.			
Under date of			
Oct. 26—Hoffman again signs warrants of like character.			

The fraudulent character of the warrants issued in the too familiar names given in these $560,000 has been already sufficiently indicated.

1868—Under Date of			
Nov. 2—Among the signatures of Coman is that to Warrant No. 1,551, City "B," to W. C. Rogers & Co. for Adjustedl Caim for Printing and Stationery, amount			$61,274 11
Same Date—*Hoffman Signs Warrants both Preceding and Subsequent in Number. Nos.* 1,540, 1,541, 1,543 *to* 1,547, *and Also Nos.* 1,552, 1,553 *and* 1,554. *All of Nov.* 2.			*He Signed*
Under Date of			
Nov. 30—Hoffman Signed City "B" Warrants Nos. 1,808 to 1,829. Of these Warrants, No. 1,809 is to John McGraw for an Adjusted Claim for Extra Work and Allowance Regulating and Grading Fifth-avenue from Eighty-sixth-street to Mount Morris-square, (put in suit)			$157,659 98
Same Date—Coman's signature is found on No. 1,830 to G. W. Wingate, Attorney, for an Adjusted Claim for Printing and Binding, amount			39,444 26
The Warrant is Indorsed E. JONES & Co.			

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE CITY AND COUNTY IN 1868.

To Ingersoll & Co., deposited by them	$409,696 91	
To Ingersoll & Co., deposited by Ingersoll, Watson & Co	25,798 23	
To Ingersoll & Co., deposited by F. W. Sterry & Co	133,493 41	
To Ingersoll & Co., paid in bills	193,830 72—	$762,819 27
To Ingersoll, Watson & Co., deposited by them	82,242 79	
To Ingersoll, Watson & Co., deposited by Ingersoll & Co	33,605 79	
To Ingersoll, Watson & Co., deposited by F. W. Sterry & Co	3,023 00—	118,871 58
To Keyser & Co., deposited by them	148,587 83	
To Keyser & Co., deposited by E. A. Woodward	37,573 86	
To Keyser & Co., paid in bills	10,638 76	
To Keyser & Co., not known	781 05—	197,571 48
To Geo. S. Miller, deposited by him	31,217 11	
To Geo. S. Miller, deposited by others and paid in bills	149,919 84—	181,136 92
To A. J. Garvey, deposited by him	171,442 20	
To A. J. Garvey, deposited by Woodward	66,275 38	
To A. J. Garvey, paid in bills	28,608 04—	266,325 62
To T. W. Roe & Co., deposited by them	14,758 25	
To T. W. Roe & Co., deposited by Peter Monaghan	97,139 79	
To T. W. Roe & Co., deposited by F. W. Sterry & Co	41,535 09	
To T. W. Roe & Co., paid in bills	44,799 90—	198,233 03
To J. O. Seymour & Co., deposited by them	120,441 26	
To J. O. Seymour & Co., deposited by F. W. Sterry & Co	50,942 53	
To J. O. Seymour & Co., deposited by others	19,568 42	
To J. O. Seymour & C., paid in bills	50,350 53—	241,303 04
To New-York Printing Company, deposited by them		603,246 58
To New-York Transcript Association, deposited by them		304,811 62
To E. Jones & Co. and W. C. Rogers & Co., deposited by W. C. Rogers & Co	414,768 93	
To E. Jones & Co. and W. C. Rogers & Co., deposited by P. B. Sweeny, Chamberlain	150,000 00—	564,768 93
To Gregg & Co. and Gregg & Bro., deposited by them	600 93	
To Gregg & Co. and Gregg & Bro., deposited by others	73,259 78—	73,860 41
To J. T. Barnard & Sons, deposited by them	28,230 43	
To J. T. Barnard & Sons, deposited by Woodward	38,584 82—	66,815 25
To T. J. Blank's Sons, deposited by Woodward		13,240 02
To J. McB. Davidson & Co		60,878 66
To C. H. Jacobus, deposited by him	10,084 80	
To C. H. Jacobus, paid in bills	25,177 52—	35,262 32
Total		$3,089,144 73

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Indirect Claims in the English Parliament.

Severe Questioning of Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Disraeli and Others.

Earl Russell to Press His Hostile Motion Today.

The Grenadier Guards Band and the Boston Jubilee.

Nine Persons Killed on a German Railway and Many Injured.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Treaty Question—Mr. Gladstone's Replies to the Opposition—The Grenadier Guard Band and the Boston Jubilee.

LONDON, June 3.—In the House of Common today Mr. GLADSTONE apologized for not being able to make a definite statement with regard to the negotiations with the United States as he had promised the House. The postponement of the day of adjournment by the American Senate rendered a full explanation impossible. As for the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington, he would assure the members that it did not leave the subject of the indirect claims, present or future, open for misunderstanding hereafter, and in this view Mr. SCHENCK, the American Minister conceded. He gave an account of the preceding negotiations, and said the suggestion was made that England should draft an additional article, whereby she was to make certain agreements for the future, and the United States was to undertake not to press the indirect claims. This suggestion was accepted and acted on. The difficulty which had since arisen did not touch the main point.

Mr. DISRAELI called attention to the fact that the Premier had omitted to state whether arbitration was to proceed on the 15th inst.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that this date had been kept carefully in view in the negotiations.

Mr. HORSMAN put the following question: Has the Government any reason to suppose that the United States Government is inclined to withdraw from Secretary FISH'S position that concessions from England must precede any settlement?

Mr. GLADSTONE replied: The understanding is that the United States make no claim touching indirect damages at Geneva. These words, Her Majesty's Government believes, bear but one meaning, and in that Mr. SCHENCK agrees with us.

Mr. OSBORNE considered that the explanations amounted to nothing. The House and the country were not satisfied. He hoped a distinct declaration would be extorted from the Government that unless the indirect claims were fully, fairly and immediately withdrawn, Great Britain would refuse to proceed with arbitration. [Cheers.]

Mr. BOUVERIE said he had heard the statement of the Premier with alarm. He hoped the Government would not accept Minister SCHENCK'S verbal assurance.

Viscount BURY gave notice that he should move an address to the Queen similar to that of Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords for the withdrawal of Great Britain from the arbitration unless the indirect claims are abandoned by the United States.

Mr. WYNDHAM inquired whether care had been taken that indirect claims should not be raised.

Mr. OTWAY said they had been warned of the danger of fresh engagements with the United States, and he wanted to know whether any new engagements had been made or accepted by the Government.

Mr. G. B. GREGORY, member for East Sussex, begged to know if the Government had the assurance of the American Minister, Mr. SCHENCK, in writing.

To the latter question Mr. GLADSTONE answered no. He added that honorable members seemed to think that some price had been paid the United States for withdrawing the indirect claims. This impression was erroneous. He explained at some length the word "consideration," which he admitted was used in the Supplemental article; but the consideration was a covenant between the two nations for the future, and was reciprocal. He declined to discuss the question of pressing the withdrawal of the indirect claims while negotiations were still in progress to alleviate the necessity.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE also made a statement with regard to the condition of the negotiations with Washington. Communications, he said, continued to be exchanged, but without result; and it was impossible to predict what the result would be. The lawyers of the Crown had concluded that there was no difference of opinion between the two nations touching the withdrawal of the indirect claims. The only point in dispute was as to engagement for the future

PACIFIC MAIL.

Raid on the Stock by the Old Erie Gang.

Professed Stockholders in a Corporation Eager to Enjoin the Stock from Going Up—History of the Affair so far as Known.

The invention of injunctions as an engine of speculative and personal warfare is popularly attributed to the late Mr. FISK. If he wished to "acquire" a railroad, he enjoined it; if he desired to escape the disastrous consequences of an unsuccessful attempt to "corner" gold, he got out an injunction; if a mistress proved unwilling or unkind, he at once prayed that an injunction might issue. The inventor is dead, but the idea survives. His former associates in business still hold the dead Colonel's tried "excalibur" in high esteem and reverence, and grasp and swing it with unswerving faith against all who interfere with their pious plans, when ordinary weapons have failed. Caught on the wrong side of the market during the recent rapid rise of Pacific Mail stock, after pounding away in the orthodox fashion of "bears" until their hammers all were broken on the unyielding anvil, "looking up" money to the derangement of all business, legitimate and otherwise, and "bulling gold" till even themselves, as well as the metal, "couldn't rest," they had recourse to the ready Courts, complaining out, allesing out and suing out injunctions in sufficient number to freight down to the water's edge the stoutest vessel running in the employ of the line enjoined. But to begin at the beginning of a story which may not be uninteresting or unInstructive to the readers of the TIMES.

Mr. HENRY N. SMITH, of the fragrant firm of "SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN," of blessed memory, was on "the short side of the market" previous to the Chicago fire. During the panic caused by that great conflagration, he "covered his shorts" at unexpected profit, and went "long," i. e. purchased largely, for a "rise." The "rise" came, as one inevitably does, after an undue depression of securities. After stocks had gone up a certain percentage, Mr. SMITH thought by all mathematical calculations that they ought to go down. So he sold his "long" stocks and went "short" again. But here the astute Mr. SMITH was betrayed into the mistake, common to most professional "operators," of supposing that railway, steam-ship and other securities have no real value, that they are to be regarded merely in the light of "poker chips," representing only speculative opinions, useful to bet with merely, and ever lying ready to be pushed about the board as the whim or interest of desperate players may direct. The fact of a stock having gone up ten or twenty per cent. is really no reason why it should not in the regular order of nature go still higher, rather than down, if it is really worth more than it is selling for at even the advanced quotation. As an instance in point, when New-York Central stock started from seventy-five, there were many professional operators who began to "get short" of it at ninety, and persistently followed it up on that tack, selling more the higher it rose. The majority of these gentlemen have long since dropped out of the memory of the Street, but a few of them may occasionally be seen standing in obscure bye-ways, gazing with blinking eyes at the same stock which they thought "toppy" at less than par, held steadily as an investment at a price somewhat exceeding 200. Providence and the growth of the country naturally fight on the side of the "bulls" in increasing earnings. The "bears," in his vaporings about railway inflation, &c., seems ever to forget that real estate has somewhat advanced in value within the past ten years; that labor is higher; that he pays $5 a day at hotels where he formerly paid $2 50, and that even if he attempts to travel no more than he used he is mulcted double. As money becomes more plentiful, naturally enough its purchasing power decreases. But this is a branch of financial economy on which we did not intend to enter. To return to our *moutons novis*.

After going in for a "bull campaign" in all seeming sincerity, Mr. SMITH thought it would be a fine thing to "saddle" outsiders with his stocks at a handsome advance, then drop it and repeat the rise and fall, sucking the shallow pools dry with each stroke of his speculative pump. But on this point—so far, at least, as Pacific Mail was concerned—Mr. STOCKWELL differed from Mr. SMITH, having a firm faith in the *real* value of the stock, based somewhat upon his experience as a shipper. This had taught him that the present railway connection with the Pacific coast is a poor reliance for any who find it desirable to get their goods through with a time which can be calculated upon with certainty. So when Mr. SMITH and his friends sold their stock, chuckling the while in the assurance that they were saddling somebody, Mr. STOCKWELL and *his* friends quietly purchased all that was offered, and continued to purchase more, they purchased quite a good deal of stock which Mr. SMITH and his friends thought it prudent to sell without actually being possessed of, in direct disregard of the rhyme which advises that,

"He who sells what isn't his'n,
Must buy *them* in when it has risen."

And the stock, instead of going down, (as it ought to have done,) went steadily up, and Mr. SMITH now began to look around to see what could, would or should be done. Milwaukee refused to burn up; all of Chicago that was consumable was already in ashes; the earth did not open and swallow Boston. As the next best thing to do he sold more stock, and made derisive remarks about the "Sewing-machine Party." But still the stock kept rising. Very soon it began to look as though the "Sewing-machine Party" had put a "lock-stitch" in Mr. SMITH'S side, and would leave him standing in his "shuttle" out in the cold.

The Pacific Mail Company were trying to get permission from the Legislature to decrease the amount of their capital stock, not an unreasonable privilege to ask when so much complaint was being made about "watered stocks." Mr. SMITH sent money to Albany to defeat that measure, but he had better kept it to set up more of his creatures in business. For the bill passed. The Company was also trying to get an additional subsidy for mail service to China; Mr. SMITH sent money to Washington to defeat that, but the subsidy was granted.

It must not be understood that all this while Mr. SMITH was working single handed. He had his "three houses" in the field. Sprung from the fecund firm of "SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN," with Mr. JAY GOULD and Mr. HENRY N. SMITH as "specials" in each, some change has taken place in their names and styles, but essentially they remain unchanged—"age cannot wither nor custom stale their infinite variety." And now, in the last effort of that most *Unpacific* Male, Mr. HENRY N. SMITH, these three houses, with but a single thought, came into excellent play—three to single in thought—the two being to join. Every member of each house was instructed to get out an injunction—the result being nineteen injunctions, more or less. First came BACH, of JOSLYN, BACH & CO., making affidavit that he owned fifty shares of Pacific Mail, and praying that the directors of that Company be enjoined from doing anything to enhance its market value. Then came Mr. JOSLYN, who was bankrupted once by the Gold Ring, then loud in his denunciation of the "villains," but now the most ardent of their henchmen, purchased over to peace and silence by a partnership—swearing that he is owner of 500 shares, which he is afraid the defendants may enable him to sell out at par, and so put him in a way to liquidate his outstanding contracts. Then, most voluminous of all, comes Mr. HENRY N. SMITH, with FIELD & SHERMAN (ominous name this latter) as his attorneys, supported by affidavits from nearly all the partners in his three houses, praying that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company may be enjoined from doing anything and everything it has been authorized to do by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

He does not, however, enjoin them from receiving the subsidy voted them by Congress, probably reserving that for a separate injunction.

The affidavits in support of Mr. SMITH'S complaints are amusing, if nothing else. ORLANDO W. JOSLYN (of the firm of JOSLYN, BACH & CO.) swears that he has for a long time been interested in steam-boats, and believes that the present directors of the Pacific Steam-ship Company know less about their business than he does. JOHN R. GARLAND (of the firm of GARLAND, MARTIN & CO.) swears that he "resides at Clyde Park, Westchess County, does business in the city of New-York, and is a broker by occupation," all of which is interesting to the public, and eminently pertinent to the case at issue. HOMER M. WILLIAMS (the Company of JOSLYN, BACH & CO.) swears that he resides in the City of New-York, is a broker by occupation, and familiar with buying and selling stocks, but wisely refrains from declaring on oath that he knows much about returning borrowed ones. Then comes E. S. CHAPIN (of the firm of OSBORNE & CHAPIN) swearing that *he* too resides in the City of New-York, is a broker by occupation, and that the ranks of steam-boating are very great; and this is about all that any of the dozen complaints and injunctions amount to!

The absurdity of it is that these professed holders of Pacific Mail stock seem only afraid that the directors will do something to enhance its market value.

In view of all this, is it strange that an impression is becoming prevalent that the farce of "injunctions" should be brought to an end, and that Courts should decline to interfere with the business of corporations in the interests of desperate speculators whose purpose is plainly apparent on the very face of their proceedings? Here, for instance, comes this *débris* of the old Erie gang, their pockets loaded down with the millions stolen from Erie, with all the bad odor of years of rascality clinging to their skirts—here comes this virtuous body into Court asking that a Company, directed by reputable and responsible business men, be enjoined from exercising the powers conferred upon it by special act of Legislature, simply that their plans for breaking down the market value of the stock may not be interfered with. Asking that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company be enjoined from doing anything with its own property which may be adverse to the speculative interests of Mr. SMITH. Were these proceedings not disgraceful, and calculated to bring contempt upon the Courts which countenance them, the injunction farce would be amusing.

The report of the Pacific Mail Company, submitted at the election on Wednesday last, and published in the papers of the 29th, indicates a prosperous business, looking to a speedy resumption of dividends. It may well be imagined that this exhibit is neither very pleasing nor very cheering to Mr. SMITH. But if Mr. SMITH has made a fool of himself, and lost money by an attempt to "bear" a really valuable stock and sell a good deal of what was not his, why not let him be quiet about it, take his loss like a man—or as nearly like one as he can—and, in the light of his present experience, learn wisdom for the guidance of his future? If he cannot bear to lose, either let him not try to "bear" at all, but be content to either quietly retire from the speculative arena, or else confine his gigantic operations to some petty stock that he knows something about and can control. And let all disappointed gamblers be taught that Courts of justice are not the places in which to air their losses, particularly when they come into them with unclean hands, and cease to invoke judicial aid in furtherance of their wretched, nefarious schemes. And let Courts refuse to lend themselves further to that which makes the Judiciary of the nation a byeword and a scorn, for there is a point beyond which the popular patience may refuse to extend.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Conference to Adjourn on Wednesday—The Suspension of Church Editors—Resumption of Fraternal Relations With the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Conference was presided over yesterday by Bishop PECK, Rev. J. S. BINGHAM conducting the religious exercises. The Chair announced that the use of the Academy had been secured until Wednesday night, instead of Tuesday, and Dr. HUNT, on behalf of the Committee on Arrangements, stated that there was nothing to prevent the Conference using the Academy for another month, if business demanded it, but the lease expires on Wednesday. Dr. HAVEN presented the following report on the amendment of the Book Concern report:

The Book Committee may, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number, suspend an Agent or editor from his official relations, and a time shall be fixed as early as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said Agent or editor, due notice of which shall be given by the Chairman of the Book Committee to the Bishops, who shall select one of their own number to appoint and preside over said Committee.

The Committee of Investigation shall consist of fifteen ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, such as are eligible to membership in the General Conference, and two members of whom shall be from the same annual Conference; and this Committee shall have power by a two-thirds vote to remove an Agent or editor from his office till the ensuing General Conference.

Dr. QUEAL moved, as a substitute, that the Committees shall have power to suspend the editor or reject, and that the trials shall take place before a committee of twelve, two-thirds of whom shall have the power to remove. Dr. REID moved to lay the substitute on the table. The motion was lost. A protracted discussion ensued. Dr. HIBBARD favored the report, and Drs. IVES, KENNETT, and BUCKLEY supported the substitute, which was finally adopted.

The report of the Committee appointed to examine whether the Book Committee should consist of eighteen members, was adopted with that number. The Committee on Expenses of Delegates reported that $27,674 19 had been received, and $26,666 88 had been expended. Six ministerial and twenty-four lay delegates had made no charge whatever to the Conference. The balance on hand, $1,080 35, was directed to be placed to the credit of the Book Concern, and the Committee was discharged.

A resolution was adopted that the Bishops should not appoint on the new Book Committee any persons serving on the present Book Committee. The report on the division of the Church into twelve General Conference districts was adopted. The quadrennial report of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church was submitted and adopted. The Board of Education reported the following nominations for Trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary: Ministers: E. S. Janes, J. S. Porter, L. M. Vincent, T. Mitchell, H. B. Ridgway. Laymen: S. Eddy, J. B. Cornell, F. H. Root, H. B. Lane, and D. D. Chamberlin. The nominations were all indorsed.

The Special Committee on Methodist Work in the South presented a report which concluded with a resolution to appoint a delegation consisting of two ministers and one layman, to carry fraternal greetings to the Methodist Episcopal Church South at its next ensuing session. This provoked a warm discussion. Dr. TRIMBLE suggested that a section of the General Conference of 1848 should be rescinded. Dr. CURY thought that would be unwise. The Church was right in 1848, but time and events have settled the differences. All that is necessary is to accept the present situation. He was prepared to say on behalf of Southern brethren: "Here are members of Christ's Church, and a part of the great body of Methodism. I am willing to shake hands with you, but make no apology for the past. And I ask you to shake hands." The report was adopted. It was ordered that the expenses of the new Bishops in removing their new residences shall be paid by the Book Concern. The report of the Committee on Preachers' Trials, providing for a prompt revision of verdicts on appeal, was adopted, and the Conference adjourned.

PROSPECT PARK.

Last Day of the Spring Meeting—Large Attendance and Excellent Trotting.

The fourth and last day of the Spring meeting at the Prospect Park course, like the preceding ones, was brilliant, both as regards the large number of people present, and the character of the trotting. The delightful weather induced the fair sex to come out in extra force, and to display the most exquisite toilets, thereby lending additional attraction to the animated scene. Many elegant equipages studded the field inside the track, and the betting men surrounded the pool-seller with their usual eagerness.

FIRST RACE.

The day's sport opened with the purse of $1,000 between horses that had never beaten 1:39, which had the following eleven entries: *Whirlwind, Lolla Pate,* (formerly *Lady Yancey,*) *J. Ellis, Greenhorn, Edwin Booth, Rosalind, Zip, George, Frank, Coroner K.* and *Nettie Morris.* Four of these were drawn, viz.: *Lolla Pate, Greenhorn, Rosalind* and *Coroner K.* In the pools *George* was a great favorite, and the following pools will give an idea of the odds:

George	$200	$200	$350
Nettie Morris	35	35	70
Field	30	35	60
Total	$265	$270	$480

In drawing for the choice of positions, *Edwin Booth* drew the inside, *Zip* second, *Ellis* third, *George* fourth, *Nettie Morris* fifth, *Frank* sixth, and *Whirlwind* on the outside. On scoring the second time, the sulky of *Zip* came in collision with that of *Nettie Morris*, and the driver of the former came near being thrown, but with great presence of mind he saved himself, and after considerable delay in replacing the broken sulky, they were ready for the race.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Monday, June 3.—Purse $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:29; $600 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse; mile heats best three in five, in harness.

J. Paulding entered b. g. George	1	1	1
John Ellis entered b. g. J. Ellis	2	3	2
A. Vanderbilt entered g. g. Frank	3	2	4
Lon Morris entered b. m. Nettie Morris	4	4	3
George Ellis entered o. g. Whirlwind	6	5	5
J. L. Doty entered br. o. Edwin Booth	5	6	dis.
B. G. Murphy entered b. g. Zip	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	37½	1:12½	2:29¾
Second Heat	37½	1:13	2:32¾
Third Heat	36	1:12	2:33¾

SECOND RACE.

The most important contest of the day was for the $1,700 purse for horses that had never beaten 2:27, which had the following seven entries, viz: *Charley Green, James H. Burke, Glengary,* (formerly *Uncle Abe,*) *Dreadnaught, Clarence, Ed. White,* and *Lottery.* The four that put in an appearance were *Charley Green, Ed. White, Dreadnaught* and *Clarence.* This being *Ed. White's* first appearance this season, the turfmen were all anxious to see how he would come out after his Winter's rest, and many took stock in him against the favorite. To the surprise of many, *Clarence* trotted admirably, and beat *White* for second money. Although *Green* won the race in three straight heats, it was well contested throughout.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,700, for horses that have never beaten 2:27; $1,000 to first horse, $450 to second, and $250 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Murphy entered b. g. Charley Green	1	1	1
J. H. Whitson entered ch. g. Clarence	4	2	2
H. Phillips entered b. g. Ed. White	2	3	3
A. Patterson entered ch. g. Dreadnaught	3	4	4
Geo. N. Ferguson entered blk. g. James H. Burke	dr.		
Budd Doble entered blk. g. Glengary	dr.		
D. Pfifer entered g. g. Lottery	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37¾	1:13¾	2:26¾
Second heat	38	1:14	2:29
Third heat	38	1:14	2:28¾

SUMNER'S SCOLD.

General and Hearty Condemnation of its Matter and Manner by the Republican Press of the Country.

From a large number of Republican journals throughout the country, of weight and standing in their several communities, we make the following brief extracts, showing the unanimous and outspoken condemnation with which Senator SUMNER'S denunciations of President GRANT have been received:

From the Chicago Post.

The orator proceeds to tell over again the trite and pathetic story of STANTON'S warning: how the great Pennsylvanian when dying, summoned SUMNER to his side to receive his blessing; how he hoarsely whispered that he had a terrible secret which he must unbosom before passing into the vale of shadows; how his illustrious auditor bent tenderly over him "to hear what he might say," like the faithful nurse of the dying soldier of Bingen; how the Nestor of the War Department gasped "GRANT don't amount to shucks," and then remarked that he had done his duty and could die happy. There was no witness to confirm SUMNER'S memory of the facts. But it was in December, 1869, if it was at all; and SUMNER, unshaken by the death-bed scene, continued GRANT'S stanchest and most enthusiastic friend till the President declined his dictation in foreign affairs. Then it was that SUMNER confessed his own superiority, and suddenly discovered Secretary STANTON'S last will and testament.

OFT-EXPLODED AND STALE SLANDERS.

Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

The country has infinitely more regard for the iron-willed and impartial enforcement of the law, the steady reduction of taxes, the rapid payment of the national debt, and the thrift, prosperity and confidence which prevail in all channels of business and trade, than for the petty little quibbles which form the staple of Mr. SUMNER'S angry philippic. If the often exploded and stale slanders which the Senator repeats were true, they would not move a hair's breadth the scale which balances those great, solid results of Gen. GRANT'S Administration, which constitute the real test of a President's usefulness and value.

FAILURE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

New-Haven Journal & Courier.

The people are convinced that the President is an honest man; that he means to do right; that he is a safe man for the conduct of the Government—and they will re-elect him to the high place, in spite of the malignant stabs of SUMNER, the rhetoric of SCHURZ, or the treachery of GREELEY. In stopping the public business for the gratification of his personal malice, Mr. SUMNER has pressed too much on the patience of the people. They will but rally the more earnestly to the support of the brave soldier who is thus unjustly and treacherously assailed.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Col. John W. Forney, in Philadelphia Press.

For one, I do not fear GRANT'S personal government. Many people asseverate that, if re-elected, he will dedicate himself to the punishment of those who have not favored the special features of his policy; that he will ignore States like Pennsylvania, and take the bulk of his Cabinet from useless men and Democratic Commonwealths. All this is possible. A man generally sticks to those he has learned to like, and a community of action makes a community of confidence. A President is like other men at best, and will be guided by the same motives. I go for GRANT, not because he will change his household, but because he grandly aided to save my country, and has given to me and mine the best Government in the world. Some things he does I do not like; but he is so much better than a Republican at the head of the Administration, and in the keeping of the Democratic Party, who would restore the old rebel leaders and measures, that I often thank God he is here to rescue us from that calamity. And will my dear friend, Mr. SUMNER, bear this fact in mind? Is it not better to have GRANT at the head of the administration for four years more than GREELEY at the head of the Democracy for the same time?

MR. SUMNER'S MISFORTUNE.

Cincinnati Times & Chronicle.

The effect of his speech will not be to change a single vote at Philadelphia. As a campaign document for the Democracy, it presents a forcible summing up of the arguments they are to use against GRANT in the approaching canvass. It is well to have their case thus put in an early, but its main points have already been fully considered by the people, and their verdict has been given both in the elections of the past year, and in the instructions or nearly every Republican State Convention, on choosing delegates to the National Convention.

THE ONLY PERSON INJURED.

Milwaukee, (Wis.,) Sentinel

An honest man could not make the assertions which SUMNER has given to the world. We do not excuse them on the plea of anger. He asserts his own Republicanism and desire for the harmony of the party in partial extenuation of his course; but Democratic falsehood and misrepresentation take the place of arguments. SUMNER has injured no one but himself, and it he has dealt a fatal blow it may be better for his former associates and advocates of principle.

WHAT THE SENATOR FORGETS.

From the Boston Advertiser.

But in this issue, which, with a change of circumstances, but with no change of political or moral purpose, is as clearly between the Republican and the Democratic theories of government as any election issue has been since 1856, Mr. SUMNER is that he is a Republican; forgets that he is a Senator from Massachusetts; forgets that slavery is abolished, and anti-slavery rhetoric and anti-slavery tactics have gone out of date.

A DEFIANCE OF THE PARTY.

Boston Traveller.

It will secure for the Senator the applause of the party which in the days before his passion controlled his judgment was so often and so justly the subject of his denunciations, and it will completely sever the already weakened ties between him and the tens of thousands in this State with whom he has so long been in fellowship, and who, while they cannot follow him, and have no sympathy in his feelings toward the President, will deeply regret the political separation which he has chosen.

MR. SUMNER'S PREJUDICE FATAL TO HIMSELF.

Boston Transcript.

The Massachusetts Senator undertook too much when he embarked on this crusade against the former successful commander of the Union army, with the intention of doing what rebeldom failed to accomplish. Personal considerations entered so largely into Mr. SUMNER'S criticisms as to deprive them of much of the influence they might otherwise exert.

UNFAIRNESS AND BITTERNESS.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Mr. SUMNER'S unfairness and bitterness toward President GRANT are peculiarly apparent in this speech. Indeed, the Senator seems to have lost his usual good judgment and consistency in his fierce crusade against a man whose only fault is that he has a mind of his own.

A MAN WHO CAN GET ALONG WITHOUT SUMNER.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

As he took occasion to bring grave charges of fraud and corruption against the President and his household, based upon mere newspaper rumor and cable telegrams which proved to be the merest lies and utterly baseless, but which he has not yet had the manliness to retract or apologize for, so now he scrapes up from sources equally unworthy of credit and notoriously vile, the current Democratic slanders of the President, and indorses them with his high approval. Throwing aside the mask of anxiety for the public welfare, and no longer playing the hypocrite, Mr. SUMNER displays to a disgusted country his petty rage and unbecoming personal spite against an individual.

THE GREAT DEEDS ECLIPSED BY THE LITTLE FAULTS.

Newark Advertiser.

It is the small faults of GRANT which fill the sounding phrase of this long speech. The long life of poverty patiently endured, the hard responsibilities thrown unexpectedly upon it, the glorious triumphs achieved, have no mention from Mr. SUMNER. The effect of his speech will be to arouse a hot indignation against himself.

OBJECT OF THE ATTACK.

Syracuse Journal.

Mr. SUMNER has kept quiet for some weeks, without change of feeling or of intentions, until he could, with greater effectiveness, by reason of this silence, as he fancied, spit out his venom against the President, on the eve of the assembling of that Convention, hoping by the vigor and severity of the assault to compel the representatives of the Republican Party to deviate from the course they had resolved upon, in obedience to the will of the masses of the party, in choosing Gen. GRANT as their standard-bearer in the campaign of this year.

MALICE AND VINDICTIVENESS.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

In spite of every expedient adopted by the traitors from the Republican ranks and the desperate men in the Democratic Party, it is evident Gen. GRANT will be again elected President of the United States. Should he be renominated at Philadelphia, Senator SUMNER threatens to leave the Republican Party. So mote it be. But he does not state the case fairly. It is the party that will leave him; leave him with a few dejected, chagrined and malicious men who allowed their personal grievances to plunge them into an absurd attempt to ruin the party that they could not rule.

AN IMPOTENT EFFORT.

Albany Evening Journal.

Who is he that Mr. SUMNER thus virulently assails? The man who led the armies of the nation triumphantly to victory. The man who saved it from the deadly assaults of armed treason. The man whose administration has been distinguished by tranquility, prosperity and progress. The calm, modest, self-posed hero-President, equally successful in war and in peace. Is it for Mr. SUMNER to malign and vilify this man as though he was a common villain? Does he suppose the people have forgotten these illustrious services? Does he imagine that patriotism and gratitude are dead? Let him take his course. If we must part with him, so be it. It is for the Republican Party to say what Republicanism is, and then it is for him to say whether he will trample upon the record of his life, and ally himself with the foes of every cause he has ever advocated.

HAVE THE PEOPLE NO PRIVILEGES?

Newark Courier.

Mr. SUMNER, in his instructions to the Republican Party, tells them it they nominate Gen. GRANT at Philadelphia they cease to be Republicans and are only Grant men. It will then be no longer a political party, but a personal party, and as for himself, "he is no man's man, nor does he belong to a personal party." The same remark will apply to the nomination of any other person, and many will be led to form very unpleasant opinions from this remark of the Senator.

MASSACHUSETTS AND HER SENATOR.

Washington Chronicle.

The constituency of CHARLES SUMNER are not with him in the spirit of his speech of yesterday. This may, indeed, show the boldness, and conviction, and unyielding nerve and spirit and devotion to what he considers duty; but it also shows as unmistakably that they believe him in the wrong throughout this contest.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. SUMNER'S speech, carefully pitched at a time when the country's quadrennial fever is just approaching its height, will be very extensively read. But it is a two-edged sword. * * It is safe to say that there is not a single passage in all its eloquent and often pedantic rhetoric that is not either wholly baseless as the foundation of assault upon the President, or so grossly exaggerated as to become ridiculous when placed in the light of a fair comparison with the truth.

THE MENTOR SHOULD SET A BETTER EXAMPLE.

Washington Star.

Mr. SUMNER in his remarkable tirade yesterday against Gen. GRANT made it a serious charge against the President that he "listens to stories from horse-cars." But did not Mr. SUMNER yesterday—statesman and scholar as he is—descend from his high position to retail the gossip of the gutters? Mr. SUMNER, who thinks so badly of the camp as a training school for the Presidency, should set a better example.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, OTIS T. HALL presiding, and transacted the following business:

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Assistant Alderman HEALY offered a series of resolutions in memory of the late JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and expressing the sympathy of the Board with his family, which were passed unanimously.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS AND THE STREET-CLEANING.

Assistant Alderman O'CONNOR offered a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Police to place the cleaning of certain streets around and in the vicinity of Washington Market, Fulton Market and Clinton Market under the care and supervision of the Superintendent of Markets, and requesting them to make an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY opposed the resolution. He could see no propriety in interfering with the Police Commissioners at the present moment. Let the Superintendent of the Bureau of Markets explain why it is he makes the request.

The resolution was laid over.

THE WAGES QUESTION AGAIN.

Assistant Alderman O'CONNOR also presented a resolution appointing Messrs. PINCKNEY, GALVIN and STRACK a special Committee to confer with the heads of Departments, and recommend to them the adoption of a standard rate of wages for laborers employed in said Department, said rate not to be less than $2 50 per day of eight working hours.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY opposed the passage of the resolution, on the ground that it was not within the province of the Board to act upon it, and he could not consistently serve on the Committee.

Assistant Alderman SCHWARTZ concurred with Mr. PINCKNEY.

Assistant Alderman GALVIN said such resolutions were introduced for the purpose merely of currying favor with the Irish vote.

The resolution was then adopted, and Mr. O'CONNOR substituted for Mr. PINCKNEY on the Committee.

EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET.

Assistant Alderman GEIS then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were laid over:

Whereas, The Eighteenth Ward Market has been erected by the City at a cost of $386,162 92; and

Whereas, The total income from said market from the time of its completion to the 1st day of April, 1872, has been but $1,761 42; and

Whereas, The rental now collected amounts to but $4 50 per week; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to rent or lease the said market building in such manner and for such purposes as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may deem for the best interests of the City.

FIXING SALARIES OF COURT OFFICERS.

Assistant Alderman GEIS also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a joint committee of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, consisting of three members of each Board, be appointed to fix the salaries of the officers of the Supreme Court, Marine Court, Court of Common Pleas, Marine Court and Court of General Sessions under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature hereunto annexed:

Chapter 426, Laws of 1872, relating to Courts of Record and other Courts in the City and County of New-York, passed April 29, 1872.

SECTION 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas and Marine Court shall have power to appoint four officers for each part in said Courts, and the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, in said City, shall appoint such officers to said respective Courts, as shall be equal to the Judges of said Court appear necessary; the salary of said officers shall be fixed by the Common Council of said City, and paid out of the City Treasury in monthly installments, but the salary of each officer or attendant shall in no case exceed $1,200 per annum.

ANOTHER FRAUD.

Assistant Alderman GEIS, as Chairman of the Committee on Law, also presented the following report:

The Committee on Law, to whom was referred the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Board requesting the Controller to furnish the Board with a memorandum of all property now leased by the City, and not in actual use by the Corporation, report—

1. Premises No. 101 Waverley-place, leased by the City at an annual rental of $6,500, which lease expires May 1, 1873, were leased for the use of the second District Police Court and the Third District Civil Court, but are now unoccupied.

2. The premises on the second and and third floors of premises No. 19 Chatham-street, leased by the City at an annual rent of $9,000, which lease expires May 1, 1875, (dated May 1, 1855,) were leased for the use of the City Inspector's Department. The second floor of these premises is used in part only by the Surveyor of the Tax Commissioners and Board of Assessors. The third floor has been released by the City to JOHN C. BUTTS for three years, at an annual rent of $400 per annum.

3. The premises Nos. 377 and 379 Fourth-avenue were leased from the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at an annual rent of $635. This lease which expired Jan. 16, 1872, contained a privilege of renewal, which the lessors claim has been lost by the fact that no rent was fixed for a renewal until after the expiration of the lease.

(Signed.) FRANCIS J. GEIS,
THEODORE STRACK.

Mr. GEIS then called the attention of the Board to the fact that the city is paying for the use of the second floor of No. 19 Chatham-street the large sum of $8,800, and said that the action by which so large a part of the premises, (the whole of the third floor,) was leased to a private party for so small a sum as $400. (Mr. BUTTS, the lessee, is an employe of BENJAMIN WOOD.) This goes to show that there must have been fraud in the leasing to the City.

As to premises No. 101 Waverley-place, Mr. GEIS thought it would be well to let it until the expiration of the lease. He did not, however, make any motion.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

A report of the Committee on Law in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in authorizing and directing the Comptroller to lease the lease of the second, third and fourth floors of building Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway from Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873, was laid over.

No further business of general interest was transacted.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President JOHN COCHRANE in the chair.

Assistant Aldermen O'CONNOR, GEIS and O'BRIEN were introduced, and they presented the preamble and resolution of condolence with the family of Mr. BENNETT, given in the proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, asking for concurrence.

The Board immediately passed a unanimous vote of concurrence.

A resolution to appropriate rooms in the City Hall for the purpose of the Marine Court was ordered to be laid on the table.

At a previous meeting a resolution was adopted giving the Commissioner of Public Works power to grant permits for the erection of ornamental lamps. On motion, the resolution was recalled.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Works to consider and inquire into the practicability of raising the City Hall building, and so altering it as to provide accommodation for the other Departments of the City Government.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 5 P. M., yesterday. Mayor HALL presided. The following communication from the Controller was read:

JUNE 1, 1872.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

A considerable number of persons have up to a late period been and are now about the New-York County Court-house for whose employment there does not appear to be any adequate authority, and who, I understand, claim pay from the County for alleged attendance.

It is not unknown to your honorable body that a burglarious entry was made last September into the office, and papers were abstracted therefrom which would have been very useful in convicting various parties of gigantic frauds upon the County, and that it is alleged this robbery was committed by a person occupying the position of janitor of the building, who, having rooms there, had access to them night and day.

It is very important, in the public interest, that the building should be put at once under safe, discreet and honest supervision, and that the number of those who claim some sort of engagement should be removed and not allowed to enter the building after the usual hours of business.

It is scarcely remarkable that, in the great demoralization which has characterized our Municipal affairs, entire neglect and confusion should have so long existed even in the humble and important duty of keeping and cleaning the offices and buildings.

A stop should at once be put to the practice of keeping persons about the building for this purpose of cultivating claims against the County on the ground of some pretended appointment, without performing any service whatever, and I have no doubt your honorable body will exercise its powers to that end.

I am informed that one person and his family is now, or has, within a very few days, occupied as a residence a portion of the building, under an appointment of the late Chamberlain as County Treasurer; is removing furniture and other effects from the premises; while still another party claims to act as janitor, under an appointment from the present Chamberlain as County Treasurer.

Without any desire to interfere in the premises any further than my duty in protecting the County from claims manufactured in this way would lead me, I would respectfully suggest that the Board of Supervisors, with whom, I think, rests the power, should appoint some discreet person as janitor of the building, who shall have charge of all the offices, and of the necessary sweepers and cleaners.

Very respectfully,
A. H. GREEN, Controller.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts, and the Board adjourned.

Appropriations for Police Department for 1872.

There appears to be a misapprehension of the facts in regard to the appropriation for the Police Department by the Board of Apportionment for the expenses of 1872.

The appropriation for the Department for the first four months was $1,100,000, which was in excess of the expenses for said term of $22,000.

The Department of Police estimated that there would be required for the balance of the year the sum of $2,210,500, which with the estimate of $1,100,000 stated above makes an aggregate of.....$3,310,500

There was set apart for the whole year by the Board of Apportionment.....3,100,000

Difference.....$210 500

From this sum of $210,500 there was set apart $75,000 for buildings, leaving a deficiency in the amount as estimated by the Police Department of $135,500.

It was supposed by the Board of Apportionment that this small comparative reduction could be distributed over all the contingencies, repairs, &c., and by dispensing with a number of clerks. Police surgeons not considered necessary, and thus effect a saving in the Police Department without causing any diminution in numbers or in the pay of the actual force. Neither the Controller nor any member of the Board of Apportionment ever suggested or proposed any reduction of the Police force.

The Police Board have taken no action in the matter, and the whole affair has been greatly exaggerated. No embarrassment is expected or can result from the action of the Board of Apportionment in the matter.

The Stokes Case—Settlement of Interrogatories Before Judge Ingraham.

Messrs. JOHN MCKEON, JOHN B. TOWNSEND and HENRY DAILEY, Jr., counsel for EDWARD S. STOKES, and District-Attorney GARVIN, for the people, appeared before Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, and settled the interrogatories served on behalf of the prisoner for the examination of DORMAN B. EATON, now in London, and MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, in Paris.

Counsel for the prisoner stated that the commissions would go out by the first mail, with the interrogatories executed and returned with all possible dispatch.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for to-morrow, Tuesday, June 4: 336, 323, 324, 340, 342, 346, 347 and 351.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1,289, Bryant vs. McKinney et al.; 991, Gallagher vs. Van Anden; 2,693, Globe Printing Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1,615, Dejonge vs. Helmbold; 12½, Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Molvant et al.; 1,057, Muller et al. vs. Betner; 1,454, Oppenheym vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass.; 1,457, Oppenheym vs. Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.; 309, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1,503½, Horton vs. Robinson; 1,570, Morton, Assignee vs. Ludlow, Trustee; 1,611, Wordenburg vs. Brace; 1,821, Rowland vs. Sampson; 1,825, Roux et al. vs. Dike; 1,827, Conklin vs. Woodworth et al.; 1,829, Anderson vs. Martin; 1,831, Alger vs. Sanger et al.; 1,835, Kild

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 3, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Pitch, bbls	100
Bees-wax, pks	7	Resin, bbls	4,174
Cotton, bales	3,505	Oil cake, pks	982
Cotton-seed, bags	931	Pork, pks	190
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	10	Beef, pks	200
Copper, bbls	394	Cut-meats, pks	123
Copper, cakes	195	Lard, pks	745
Eggs, bbls	1,663	Lard, kegs	50
Flour, bbls	19,503	Stearine, pks	233
Wheat, bushels	7,000	Butter, pks	2 736
Corn, bushels	340,580	Cheese, pks	7,921
Oats, bushels	30,690	Tallow, pks	431
Rye, bushels	32,244	Pea-nuts, bushels	800
Beans, bbls	88	Rice, pks	17
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Starch, boxes	1,400
Corn-meal, bags	300	Skins, bales	242
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, hhds	228
Hides, No	3,340	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	174
Hides, bales	67	Whisky, bbls	660
Leather, sides	14,165	Wool, bales	382
Moss, bales	132	Oil, Elaine, bbls	50
Spirits Turp., bbls	839	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Crude Turp., bbls	188		

COAL—Has been rather slow of sale, but without change as to price, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $13; House do., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs; Anthracite, $4@$6 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm on a restricted offering of desirable samples and a moderate inquiry; sales, 718 bags by the *North America* on private terms. There have been no receipts at N. Rio reported during the week, while sales have been made here of 7,264 bags, leaving the stock here, this evening, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 131,303 bags; at Baltimore, 28,742 bags; and at Mobile, 10,400 bags. Java has been in more confident demand, and some 40,000 to 50,000 mats have been reported sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet but steady; sales, 594 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 12c.@ 13½c.; fair, 13½c.@12c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c. @18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 15¾c.@16c., gold, in bond; Java at 31½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@21c.; Native Ceylon, 18¾c.@20½c.; Jamaica, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18¾c.@21c.; Mexican, 19c.@ 20¾c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Caracas, 18¾c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13¾c.@ 13¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market continues under speculative control. The operators for a rise have the advantage decidedly, and are pressing it against the short interest with determination. For early delivery, quotations for Ordinary have been advanced ¼c., and ½c. on grades above, but have been more or less nominal, the dealings having been light; sales, 386 bales, including 325 bales to spinners, and 270 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, quotations have been advanced 1c. ₱ lb. on a buoyant movement, sales having been reported of 34,900 bales, 10,500 bales on Saturday evening, and 24,400 bales to-day,—bads of Low Middling.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	21	21	21	21
Good Ordinary	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Low Middling	27¼	26¾	26¾	26¾
Middling	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¼
Good Middling	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¼

EGGS—Have been in quite moderate request, and weak as to price, within the range of from 13c.@17½c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of Western and State from 14½c.@16½c.

FISH—The demand has been comparatively tame; Mackerel and Herring have been depressed in price. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $11 50@$13; No. 2 do., $9@$10 50; No. 3 do., $5 50@ $6 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 22c.@23c. for scale, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, 92½c.@$1 05 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business at the Produce Exchange was seriously imposed by the annual election of officers which took place today. There has been a very light jobbing trade reported in State and Western Flour at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been made since our last of 5,300 bbls., all told, including interior and Western Superfine at $4 90@$5 10; very interior to very good Extra State at $5 90@$6 50; very interior to very good Extra State at $7 10@$7 45; very good to fancy at $7 45@ $8 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$7 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 30@$7 90. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$6 00
Sour Flour	4 85@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 50
Extra State	7 10@ 8 10
Extra City, shipping brands	7 10@ 8 15
Extra Genesee	8 25@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 30@ 7 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@11 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 45@11 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	9 00@13 25

Southern Flour has been inactive and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $5 85@$9 35 for ordinary to very good, and $9 35@$13 50 for very good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues inactive at $8 50@$10 50 for Extra. Rye Flour has been very quiet at from $4 75@5 60 ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been sparingly sought after at from $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine; sales, 275 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly sought after for all purposes, though the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of only 12,500 bushels at $1 25@$1 for Red and Amber Western, about $1 72 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; and $1 60 for No. 3 Spring, also afloat. Corn has been unusually active, the export demand having been brisk, particularly for steamer grades, and the home trade inquiry good; but under more urgent offerings, prices closed decidedly lower, especially for other than pure, dry samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 293 000 bushels, part to arrive, at 83c.@89c. for inferior to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, closing at 84c. @85c. for ordinary steamer, and 70c.@73c. for ordinary to choice sailing-vessel grades, closing at 70c.@71c. for sailing to Cork; 71c.@73c. for old Mixed Western, prompt delivery; 71¾c.@73c. for Yellow Western; for July deliveries, prime new Mixed Western was quoted at 68c., bid, and 69c. asked. Rye has been quiet and 1c. to 2c. off to 94c. for prime Western, afloat, with sales reported of about 6,000 bushels for export at the quotation. Barley has been quite dull and somewhat nominal within the former range. Barley-malt has been in fair demand, and about 10,000 bushels prime Canada West have been disposed of at $1 35@. Oats have been slow of sale at less firm prices; offerings fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels at 54c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 55c.@58c. for fair ordinary to very choice White Western, in store and afloat. The supply of Breadstuffs afloat on the New-York Canals, June 1, embraced 4,405 bbls. Flour, 153,839 bushels Wheat, 2,830,850 bushels Corn, 6,314 bushels Rye, 3,312 bushels Barley, 364,860 bushels Oats, 10,263 bushels Peas, and 10,319 bushels Malt.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet since our last with Strained quoted about steady at $3 65; sales, 500 bbls. good strained and low 2 at $3 75; 500 bbls. No. 2 at $4; 300 bbls. Pale at $5@$6 25; and 200 bbls. very inferior Black at $2 75 ₱ 280 bbls. Tar has been dull at previous quotations. Spirits Turpentine has been more active, but quoted down to 57c. at the close with sales reported of 650 bbls. at 58½c.@58¾c.; also 350 bbls. to arrive at 55½c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been offering stock less freely, and claiming a shade higher prices, thus checking business. Crude has been quoted at 13¼c. @13¾c., in bulk, and 17¼c., in shipping order, on a tame market; a sale of 1,000 bbls. City gauge, in bulk, was reported at 13¾c., an extreme rate. Naphtha has been quiet and irregular. Refined has been in light demand, with early deliveries quoted at 23¼c.@23¾c. here, and 23½c. at Philadelphia. Cases held firmly, but inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at about former figures. Sales have been reported of 225 bbls. at $13 25@$13 35, chiefly at $13 25, for new Western Mess; $12 75 for Prime Mess, and $10 75@ $10 87½ for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a light demand reported, with sales since our last of 750 bbls. Western Mess, including 250 bbls., seller June, at $13 25; 250 bbls., seller July, at $13 35; and 250 bbls. seller August at $14 50. City-dressed Hogs continue very dull at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been quiet at from 9¼c.@10¾c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, 11c.@12c. for Bagged do., and 5¾c.@ 5¾c. for Shoulders, and 8c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 300 pks, within the range. Bacon has been quoted about steady, but very quiet. Lard has been very moderately sought after at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 850 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime Western Steam, 9¼c.@9¾c. for Kettle, 8¾c.@8¾c. for City Steam and Kettle, 8¾c.@8¾c. for No. 1; also, 500 tcs. new Western, to arrive, at $9 50. For forward delivery business has been on a restricted scale at about former rates; sales were reported of 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller June, at 9¼c.@9 3-16c.... Beef continues very dull. Sales since our last 270 bbls. Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales 120 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and heavy at from $14@17 50 for Prime Mess; $17@20 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Butter has been quiet and weak in price. Cheese has attracted less attention and has been quoted less buoyant in price. We quote: Butter within the range of from 25c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice for new State, and 15c.@25c. for new Western; Grease Butter, 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb., and Cheese within the range of 8¾c.@15c. for poor to very choice new Factory, and 7c.@14c. for common to very choice new Dairy ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales, 1,300 bags and 2,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed, by the *Harvester*, at Boston, at $2 17½, gold, ₱ 52 lbs., 60 days' credit, with interest after 30 days. Market dull.

SUGARS—There has been a restricted movement reported in Raw, but desirable lots have been offered with reserve, and quoted firm on the basis of previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 672 hhds. and 323 boxes, including 290 hhds. scant fair to good refining Cuba at 8¾c.@9c.; 150 hhds. good fair do. do. at 8¾c.; 134 hhds. prime refining Porto Rico at 9¼c.; 46 hhds. grocery do. at 9¼c.; and 323 boxes Havana at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Refined steady, on a moderate trade. We quote, fair Refining Cubs, 8¾c.@8¾c.; good do. at 9c.; prime do. at 9¼c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@ 9¼c.; Grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¾c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars, 10c.@12¾c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been quiet since our last at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 90,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9¾c. for ordinary to strictly choice, chiefly at 9¼c.@9 9-16c. for very good to prime.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate request at 90¼c.@91c., with sales reported of 150 bbls.

WOOL—The scant offerings of Domestic Fleece and Pulled, and the firm views of most owners, impede operations. Manufacturers are buying with reserve, and the trade call is limited. New Wool is in light receipt, and held above the views of purchasers. Foreign Wool is in less request, but holders seem confident, and are not urgent to realize.

FREIGHTS—The features of the berth freight movement today were the renewed activity in the way of Grain engagements, mainly by steam, and the improved demand for room for Provisions at advanced rates. The offerings of other kinds of Produce were quite moderate at the ruling figures. The chartering business shows a fairly active inquiry for vessels for the Grain trade, and a very moderate call for vessels for the Petroleum trade at the current rates ...For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 7,600 bushels wheat at 6d. and by steam, 54,000 bushels grain at 7d. for Corn, and 7¾d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels do. (relet room) at same rates; 31,060 bushels do. at 7¼d. and 7¾d.; 39,000 bushels do. at 7¾d. and 8d.; closing with 7¾d. reported bid for room for Corn; 1,300 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.@25s., chiefly at 25s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. per ton and 600 bbls. Resin @2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.... For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 bushels Grain, to complete cargo, on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and, by steam, 63,000 bushels Grain at 8d. for Corn, and 8¾d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel.... For Bristol, by sail, 7,800 bushels Grain at 6¾d. and 7d. ₱ bushel.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 437 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d.; an American bark, 568 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do., reported from Baltimore, at 6s.; a British bark, 300 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Corn, from do., at 6s. 6d.; and a Norwegian brig, 329 tons, with about 2,200 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 3d., ₱ quarter.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 765 tons, hence with about 4,800 quarters Grain, at 5s. 4½d., short lay days, and, if direct, at 4s. 10½d.; a Norwegian bark, 470 tons, with 2,600 quarters do. at 5s. 9d., or, if direct, at 5s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, with 3,500 quarters do., (reported,) at 5s. 6d., or, if direct, at 5s. 3d.; another, 524 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 5s. 9d., or, if direct, at 5s. 3d.; another, 497 tons, with about 3,100 quarters do., same terms; a Swedish bark, 552 tons, with about 3,900 quarters do. at 5s. 6d., or, if direct, at 5s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 398 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do. at 5s. 9d., flat; a British ship, 797 tons, with about 4,200 quarters do. from Philadelphia, at 6s., or, if direct, at 5s. 6d.... For Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard at 25s.... For Hamburgh, 500 boxes Extract Logwood at 15s.; also a German bark, 200 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Bremen, a German bark, 993 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Baltimore, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Cronstadt, a Russian ship, 800 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and a bark, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at 9-16d. ₱ lb.... For Marseilles, a British bark, 338 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, on private terms.... For Genoa, two ship, with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans, at 40s., rates having been subsequently quoted higher.... For Alexandria, a Norwegian bark, 465 tons, with 15,000 cases Petroleum, hence, at 27½c.... For Cardenas and order, a brig, 291 tons, (now at an Eastern port,) with Lumber, from Richibucto, at $12.... For Sagua, an American schooner, from Boston, and back, with sugar at 47½c., and Molasses at $4 75.... For a Windward Island, a schooner, 102 tons, hence, at $5 75c.... For St. Thomas, a bark, 474 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $3 75.... For Martinique, an American bark, 362 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 75; and back, with guano, from Navassa, on private terms.... For New-Orleans, an American ship, 1,094 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Boston, an American schooner, 300 tons, with Flooring Boards, from Jacksonville, at $11 50.... For New-York, a bark, 800 tons; another, 600 tons, and another, 475 tons, from Block House, at $3 25; an American schooner, 300 tons, with Hammered Stone, from Spruce Island, at $2 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, ex-dividend, and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. American securities closed quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes closed at 55f. 72c.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—United States 5-20 Bonds 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady; the sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet: Corn, 28s. ₱ quarter. PROVISIONS—Lard, 39s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; quotations unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17d. @17½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, June 3.—TALLOW, 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Spirits TURPENTINE, 56s.@57s. ₱ cwt.

The Broadway Widening—The Commissioners' Report Sent Back for Correction.

Judge GILBERT, before whom was argued the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners for the widening of Broadway, yesterday rendered a decision sending the report back for correction. In his opinion, delivered in the case, the Judge holds that nothing appears in the papers before him warranting the inference that the Commissioners have been influenced in making their determination by any unworthy motive, or that, excepting some omissions, they have committed any error of which the Court can take cognizance, but he is of opinion that the Commissioners erred in not making an award to Mr. THOMPSON, and in not apportioning the rent to accrue upon the lease to Mr. MURTHA, and also that there was an error in the taxation of the bill of Mr. BAGLEY. The report therefore must be sent back in order that these errors may be corrected; in all other respects it is confirmed.

The Brooklyn Aldermen—Whitewashing Controller's Deficiency—A Minority Report.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn common Council the Finance Committee gave in their report on the communication of Controller SCHROEDER, which showed a deficiency of about $93,000 in the accounts of EVAN M. JOHNSON, his predecessor. The report concluded with a resolution declaring it the sense of the Aldermen that there was nothing whatever in the communication of Controller SCHROEDER. A minority report was presented by Alderman ROPES, of the Third Ward, charging Mr. JOHNSON with gross breach of trust in disposing of city bonds for less than their value to a firm of brokers named KISSAM & Co.

Mr. ROPES supported his report with an earnest speech, reviewing the whole subject, and denouncing the action of the majority of the Committee. He charged that Mr. JOHNSON acted as a broker while he was Controller, selling bonds far below their value, and also that he had received $250 from the Fulton Bank as a gratuity. Alderman NOLAN sustained the majority report, and the latter was adopted by a vote of 11 to 8.

The Case of Maria Kane—A Ward of the Howard Mission in Dispute.

In the case of MARIA KANE, a little girl under twelve years, who was brought before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday last, on a habeas corpus to remove her from the custody of the Superintendent of the Howard Mission, a decision was rendered yesterday. The return of the Superintendent was that the child had been voluntarily placed with the Mission by Chamberlain. Judge BARRETT, in his opinion, says that the denial is not sufficiently explicit, and in its details insufficient; but at the same time, not doubting the good faith of the institution, the respondent may have a reasonable time to file an amended plea.

Disputed Custody of a Child.

ANN PETROWSKI, a child but a few years old, was brought before Judge BARRETT in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday. The child is held by one JOHN ESS, to whom she was bound by her mother save her to him. The uncle of the child claims possession as guardian and her nearest living relative. The Court reserved its decision.

The East River Bridge—Election of Directors for 1872-3.

The Brooklyn Bridge Company held its annual election of directors for the next year yesterday afternoon. The following directors were elected: Henry C. Murphy, Abram S. Hewitt, Seymour L. Husted, Lloyd Aspinwall, A. S. T. Stranahan, Alexander McCue, Wm. B. Appleton, Henry W. Slocum, Isaac Van Anden, Wm. A. Vanderbilt, Wm. C. Kingsley, John H. Prentice, Demas Barnes, John W. Lewis, Wm. Marshall. Inspectors—Abner C. Keeney, Chas. C. Martin.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1872.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three Per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the Acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date from August 1, 1868, to August 15, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers three thousand eight hundred and eleven (3,811) and three thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, (3,856,) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers three thousand nine hundred and fifty-two (3,952) and four thousand one hundred and fifty, (4,150,) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office; and that from and after the 31st day of July, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TEN PER CENT.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
INSURANCE, also, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,
PAYING TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.
All strictly first-class securities at lowest market rates for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Prime investment securities a specialty for twenty years.

A GOOD SECURITY.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or a portion of $60,000 bonds of the town of East Chester, having ten years to run, interest seven per cent., payable semi-annually in New York.

Persons holding bonds of said town comine due before March, 1873, are requested to inform the undersigned without delay. Address

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Supervisor,
Care of Fifth National Bank, 3d-av., near 27th-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1872.

During the month of June, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

THURSDAY, June 6—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, June 13—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, June 20—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, June 27—Two Millions.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, June 5—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, June 12—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, June 19—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, June 26—Two Millions.

A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,

NO. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Members New-York Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

MARQUAND & HILL,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission; Collections made; Business Paper negotiated.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve per cent. per annum of interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1872.

The annual election for directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at THE BANKING-HOUSE Avenue D, corner of 10th-st., Wednesday, June 12, 1872, Polls open from 12 A. M. to 2. P. M.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Pacific RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

These bonds are issued at the rate of $18,333 per mile upon COMPLETED ROAD from NEBRASKA CITY, on the Missouri River, to LINCOLN, the CAPITAL of NEBRASKA. The distance between these points is about sixty miles, and this division of the Road is in successful operation and earning net more than all the interest on its Bonds. It penetrates an EXCEEDINGLY RICH AGRICULTURAL region, with UNLIMITED CAPABILITIES for production, and is much needed for removal of abundant crops to market. This need has been so much felt that LOCAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF $3,000 PER MILE HAVE BEEN MADE to facilitate the extension of the road from Lincoln westward to the Platte River, which is in process of construction. The MIDLAND PACIFIC forms part of a direct EAST AND WEST TRUNK ROUTE, now being rapidly built from Urbana, on the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, in Illinois, through A VERY RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT DENSELY POPULATED for the greater part of the way, to Grand Island, on the Platte River, where junction is made with the Union Pacific Railroad. This new line, 610 miles long, is formed of three links, of which more than 200 MILES ARE COMPLETED, a force of over 2,000 men is engaged in vigorous prosecution of the work, and THE ENTIRE LINE IS TO BE FULLY COMPLETED IN 1873.

The roads composing this trunk line are JUDICIOUSLY LOCATED AND ARE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOME OF THE ABLEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL RAILWAY MANAGERS of the country. Being in the same interest, consolidation must follow, and thus form a strong combination of railway. Directness of route is greatly in its favor, as it saves 147 miles in distance between New-York and San Francisco over any existing line. The MIDLAND PACIFIC, with the broad area of fertile and most productive land tributary to it, with its close alliance with the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and WESTERN EXTENSION, must soon be taxed to its fullest limit to accommodate local and through business. Shipments of products by this road will lead to the WEST as well as to the EAST. We recommend these Bonds, which are a FIRST LIEN on COMPLETED road, as a prime security, PERFECTLY SAFE, and IN RETURNS much more desirable for investors than Government Bonds.

Present price, 90 and accrued interest, in currency. Coupons payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in Gold, free of tax, in the City of New-York. All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates. Bonds may be registered without charge. Pamphlets, maps, circulars, &c., giving full information, can be obtained from the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price PAR and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and 10 HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

LOAN FOR $1,562,900 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three, of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in current funds 3 per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 26th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 29, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH,
Lieut. Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State,
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney-General.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 7TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Insp

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Lester Wallack.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL (English Opera)—Miss Emma Howson, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS—Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsity Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

The *Tribune*, as we anticipated, discovers that Gen. LOGAN'S protest against Mr. SUMNER'S scurrility was suggested by corrupt motives. It says that Gen. LOGAN knows Mr. SUMNER'S charges to be true, and only denies them because he is anxious to get the patronage of his State into his own hands. To this vile imputation Mr. GREELEY'S organ says Gen. LOGAN will "scarcely object." Of course not—he will rather like it. Here we have a paper whose sole object now is to promote the personal ends of HORACE GREELEY, and enable him to get all the patronage of *all* the States into his own hands, ascribing selfish and corrupt motives to all who presume to think that Gen. GRANT is not a rogue. Even if the *Tribune's* charges were true, Gen. LOGAN is only one thirty-seventh part as ambitious as HORACE GREELEY. Is it decent thus to turn a public journal into a vehicle of slander against all who will not support HORACE GREELEY for the Presidency? The subscribers to the *Tribune* appear to think it is not, for they are leaving it by hundreds.

While pretending to deprecate personalities, the Greeley faction are resolved to treat all true Republicans as GREELEY himself treats Gen. LOGAN—and as a few years ago he treated Senator TRUMBULL. Houses, cottages, money, land—these will be "traced" to all of us who venture to suggest that TWEED and MORRISSEY'S friend is not fit for President. Senator SUMNER will carefully gather up all these calumnies, and retail them in a "classical" fashion. Nevertheless, HORACE GREELEY will be defeated next Fall by the most crushing vote ever cast in a Presidential election.

The Greeley meeting last evening was remarkable, chiefly for what it was not. It was not nearly so large as had been hoped. It was not attended by nearly so many intelligent persons as was the Liberal meeting held before the Cincinnati Convention, and the proportion of Republicans was far less. The speakers who addressed it were relatively insignificant. Instead of SCHURZ came TIPTON of the pocket borough of Nebraska; instead of TRUMBULL came the professional trimmer, DOOLITTLE, from Wisconsin—a State that will not give GREELEY two-thirds of the opposition vote under any circumstances. The Tammany element was very conspicuous. The organized clubs were from the Fourth Ward, TWEED'S, and from the "bloody Sixth." "Col." FELLOWS—the defender of Tammany and defamer of women—was on hand, as was MARK LANIGAN, the Fourth Ward rough, whose name is not unknown to fame linked with that of GREELEY. "Gen." JNO. COCHRANE was the most prominent man that could be got to preside. Our readers can consult the speeches for themselves, and judge of their force and point. Bitter personalities, abounding clap-trap—these are the principal features of them. Nothing could be more striking on the one hand than the falling off of respectable men as compared with the movement before the Convention, and on the other the relative feebleness and want of spirit of the leaders in it.

o the opinions elsewhere given of leading Republican newspapers on Senator SUMNER'S speech, the letter of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON furnishes a very important and suggestive addition. We should think that nobody—not even the *Tribune*—would pretend that this letter has been written from any motive other than a strong sense of duty. The veteran Abolitionist criticises more in sorrow than in anger the ill-advised production of his old friend and fellow-worker, but the letter is none the less one of the most convincing of all the proofs already furnished, that it is not the Republican Party which is leaving Mr. SUMNER, but that it is Mr. SUMNER who is pursuing a perverse and purposeless course, into which no section of that party will follow him.

Messrs. LOGAN and CARPENTER yesterday, in the course of vigorous speeches, which will be found on another page, corrected some of Mr. SUMNER'S statements of fact. For an orator of such high pretensions, it is curious how many and important are the corrections of this kind that Mr. SUMNER is compelled to submit to.

The Democrats of Louisiana are asked to stop the fight they have been making against Gov. WARMOTH, and to join hands with him in the support of GREELEY. This will save WARMOTH from impending political ruin, but it will be a fearful dose for the Democrats, and, according to our dispatches, they rebel.

The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill agreed unanimously upon a report yesterday, and today Congress will probably present to the people a reduction of taxation amounting to fifty-three millions, or about one-seventh of the annual income of the country.

The Completing Link of the Tammany Frauds.

The figures which we publish today need but little explanation. They account for the beginning of the frauds of the Ring, and they account also for the difficulties that have been thrown in the way of bringing their perpetrators to justice. They show conclusively that the occupant of the Governor's chair was virtually included in the indictment against HALL, TWEED and CONNOLLY, and that in doing his utmost to render their conviction slow and uncertain, he was simply acting in self-defense. They explain, moreover, how needful it was for Gov. HOFFMAN to find Republican allies in the Legislature, and how cheaply he must have considered their support purchased in pledging the support of Tammany to Mr. GREELEY'S candidature for the Presidency.

The warrants elsewhere detailed are identical in character with those under which the members of the Ring stand indicted for public plunder. The number actually signed by HOFFMAN is insignificant, compared with those which he made way for COMAN to sign. The frequent calls upon the services of the President of the Board of Aldermen to act as Mayor during the latter half of 1868, were obviously intended to save Mayor HOFFMAN from direct complicity in these frauds. In point of fact, it has had an effect precisely the reverse of this. For, HOFFMAN'S careful avoidance of the fraudulent warrants after June, 1868, and the fact that he is frequently found authorizing just claims on the same day that COMAN is called to put his signature to these unjust ones, shows beyond a doubt that HOFFMAN knew of the guilty business that was on hand, and did everything, short of direct participation, to facilitate it. That he played a less guilty part than TWEED, CONNOLLY, or COMAN, cannot be pretended. That he played a meaner one is tolerably obvious.

To the familiar names of our previous exposures, is addded in the following warrants that of the unknown firm of "T. J. BLANK'S SONS," the warrants issued to whom are not unreasonably believed to be fictitious. The indorsements to some of the Miller warrants are believed to be forgeries. Mr. ROBERT G. GREGG was apparently made the innocent means of filling the pockets of the Ring, for a little bill of his amounting to $600 63 grew, under the fostering care of WATSON and his pals to the astounding proportions of $73,860 51—net steal, $73,259 78. This is but one instance out of many that are fully analyzed elsewhere. We may be able to add something more to the completeness of the proofs considered as a legal chain of evidence. It would be impossible to add anything to the indelible nature of the stain which these figures leave upon the character of Mr. GREELEY'S chosen ally—Gov. HOFFMAN.

The National Convention.

The Republican Convention, which meets to-morrow at Philadelphia, is in fact, as in name, a National Convention. For the first time since the name of Mr. LINCOLN was placed on the Republican banner in 1860, the delegates of the party from every State represent voters, with rights fully restored. For the first time since the rebellion, also, the electors of the States are free to choose whom they will, with insignificant exceptions, to cast their votes in the Electoral College.

But it is not simply the fact that the delegates who meet to-morrow, gather from the remotest parts of a completely restored Union, that makes their Convention national. It is that they come animated by a common feeling of unqualified patriotism. Among the hundreds of Republican delegates, and among the thousands who accompany them, there is no man whose words or action will be crippled by a mental reservation in favor of a lost cause. Every one will feel only a deep desire to promote the interests of the whole party, and to establish in the firmest manner, the principles of just and equal government for which the long war was fought. Nor will even this eminently national feeling be all that will be counted as a national feature in the Convention. Every one of its aims will be strictly and in the best sense national.

It will not merely embody in its platform the splendid achievements of the Republican Party for the whole country; it will speak in no uncertain tone of the present needs which all citizens share; it will approve the act of amnesty, which marks the completion of the weary struggle of which the war was a part; it will commend the large reduction of those taxes which have weighed heavily on the whole land, but which have been borne patiently because their proceeds were legally expended for the common advantage; it will recognize the immense improvement in the national credit, in which every citizen is intimately interested; it will sustain the President in that reform of the civil service which is a practical attempt to give the service a value to the whole country, and it will be jealous of the national reputation for fair dealing and self-respect in its bearing toward other nations. And it is not too much to say, that the Convention will also be national in its choice of a candidate, and will give to Republican voters a leader who has been, and still must be in fact, and not in mere promise, the representative of the whole country, and of those principles and interests which all its people have in common.

Mr. Sumner's Last Blunder.

Mr. SUMNER has long been distinguished for his ability and his independence; but his ability is not that either of a statesman or an orator, and his independence is but a kind of egoism. He makes speeches like those of the literary lawyer of a provincial Bar, anxious to display his parts and his reading. When he takes a stand it generally proves to have been for the sake of self-assertion—an assertion which usually takes the form of one of those labored semi-oratorical compositions which waste the time of the Senate, and try the patience of the public, and which are decorated, in college-boy fashion, with quotations, which reveal an acquaintance less with literature than with collections of elegant extracts and with concordances. Observe the quotations lugged in from SHAKESPEARE in Mr. SUMNER'S last performance. They are not such as show an intimate and thoughtful acquaintance with SHAKESPEARE'S revelations of man's nature, but such as come by following the track of a word down the margins of a concordance. Mr. SUMNER wished to stigmatize Gen. GRANT as "the great Presidential quarreler," (for reasons personal to himself, we must think, for never was good-natured mastiff less quarrelsome than this President;) he wishes the aid of a sententious phrase or two from SHAKESPEARE to give his arrow a point that otherwise it might lack, and to gild it with the glory of *belles-lettres* scholarship. So he follows the word "quarrel," and hits upon two of the most malapropos bits of lines, (for they cannot be called passages,) and two least significant that could be found in all SHAKESPEARE'S works; one of them from "Titus Andronicus," a play which neither Mr. SUMNER nor any one else reads, and in which all critics are agreed that SHAKESPEARE wrote hardly a line, and both of which he puts bodily into his "piece," just as they stand in the concordance, fragments torn out of the sentences of which they form a part.

With such a man—a man of words, and of words for words' sake—a silent man of deeds like Gen. GRANT could have little sympathy; and early in the President's administration this mutual repulsion was manifested. The result is the personal antagonism and open opposition which took form in the spiteful harangue which Mr. SUMNER'S egoism—to call it by no worse name—emboldened him to inflict upon the Senate on Friday. We speak thus of it not because its tone toward Gen. GRANT is not in accordance with our own, but because of its impertinent unfitness to the time and place of its delivery. It had no bearing whatever upon any question that was, had been, or could ever properly be before the Senate. It would be in place at Mr. GREELEY'S meeting last evening, or at any Democratic mass-meeting during the coming canvass.

The only part of his speech that is really of any significance, and worthy of a man pretending to statesmanship is that in which he insists that military chieftains are not fitted for civil administration. This, illustrated by the help of "Mr. BUCKLE in his remarkable work on the *History of Civilization*," (one would think that a sophomore who had just lit upon that remarkable work was enlightening some fellow-sophomores,) does seem to have some weight. But alas for Mr. SUMNER! for not only is what is not new in his speech not true, but what is new is not true also. As examples in support of his doctrine, he cites GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, FREDERICK, "sometimes called" the Great, (poor FREDERICK!) MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON. Let it be granted that these men were not as great in civil as they were in military life; but then, we ask Mr. SUMNER, why does he stop with them? Why does he content himself with four examples of men certainly of second-rate importance? Did his cram run short? Was it because Mr. BUCKLE, in his remarkable work, furnished no further supplies? Either this, or else Mr. SUMNER, erring not through ignorance, suppressed the names of the greatest soldiers and rulers the world has known. He says nothing of THEMISTOCLES, one of the most successful of Grecian Generals, and perhaps the wisest administrator of Athenian affairs; nothing of ALEXANDER, "sometimes called" the Great, who added to the splendor of his military prowess such statesmanlike intuitions that we may be sure that his early death deprived the world of a wise, although a despotic ruler. Of CÆSAR, no less great as a civilian than as a General, on the whole, perhaps, the greatest man in all history, he says nothing. But passing by these, as men formed under the ancient civilization that passed away with the Roman Empire, what would Mr. SUMNER do with CHARLEMAGNE—a man who not only conquered a great Empire, and seemed, like CÆSAR, to be able to be in all parts of it at once, but who held it together, and administered its multitudinous and dissimilar affairs with the same wisdom and strength that he had shown in seizing them? Did Mr. SUMNER forget, or did he not know, that WILLIAM of Normandy not only conquered England, but showed even more sagacity, and tact, and firmness as a King than as a General. And if Mr. SUMNER had only studied a little longer, he might have found out that Mr. CARLYLE, in his remarkable work, has shown that one OLIVER CROMWELL, who made an army and used it in a way unsurpassed by any of his successors, was the wisest ruler and really the greatest statesman England has ever had. And finally if he had but consulted THIERS, and GUIZOT, and ALISON, in their remarkable works, he would have discovered that NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE was not only the modern rival of CÆSAR in his conquests, but his equal, if not his superior, as a civil adminstrator. The fact is that the weight of the evidence of history is all against Mr. SUMNER'S position. He has only made another great blunder. For he has but directed the attention of all intelligent people to the truth that great military ability (which he is obliged to concede to GRANT,) and great civil administrative ability are generally found together.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* still tries to make its readers believe that the Germans will support Mr. GREELEY, in spite of the fact that every influential German paper in the United States, except the *Westliche Post*, has declared against him, and although but two prominent Germans of any prominence are heartily for him. One of them is Ex-Lieut.-Gov. KOERNER, of Illinois, who owed his appointment as United States Minister to Spain principally to Mr. GREELEY: and the other is Mr. JOHN B. JEUP, of Nashville, formerly editor of the Democratic Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, who was obliged to leave that paper in 1868 because he had solicited and obtained the position of elector on the Democratic Presidential ticket, although, contrary to his assurances to the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, he was no citizen of the United States. As regards CARL SCHURZ, the fact that he has canceled his engagements in Indiana, where he had promised to deliver six speeches after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention, shows conclusively how anxious he is to support GREELEY and BROWN.

CHARLES LEVER, the well-known Irish novelist, is dead. He died yesterday at Trieste, where he was filling the office of British Consul, in the sixty-third year of his age. Readers of his last novel, *Lord Kilgobbon*, will remember the pathetic dedication of the book to the memory of his wife, in which he announced that it would be his last work. For nearly forty years LEVER has been a hardworking and voluminious author, writing novel after novel, besides multitudes of magazine articles, of which his "O'Dowd" papers, in *Blackwood*, are perhaps the best as well as the most popular. Like Lord LYTTON, he completely departed from the fashion of his early novels, which were simply a series of humorous incidents, and for the last ten years has produced many well constructed and vigorous novels. His best works were those of the last few years of his life, and they will be read long after *Charles O'Malley* and its companions are forgotten.

The *World* has evidently engaged a new arithmetician, whose abilities in compelling figures to prove actual or potential Democratic majorities are far in advance of those of his predecessor. Yesterday he showed in the most conclusive manner that HENDRICKS, if nominated at Baltimore, must infallibly carry sufficient States to insure his election. No one can doubt the truth of this demonstration if he has any faith at all in figures. It is a pity, however, that the great arithmetician delayed his demonstration until the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention had actually began to arrive. Had it been published earlier, no Republican would have dreamed of taking the trouble to nominate a candidate whose defeat had been thus clearly prophesied. Still it should not be forgotten that the *World* also demonstrated by figures the election of both MCCLELLAN and SEYMOUR, but in some mysterious way its prophecies failed of fulfillment.

There is no more reprehensible practice than that of secreting arsenic in one's stomach—a practice of which quite a number of married men have latterly been guilty. The consequences of this sort of thing are uniform and inevitable. The arsenic produces "horrid pains" and a particularly uncomfortable death Suspicion as to the cause of death is always excited, and the arsenic being found in the course of a post mortem examination, the dead man's wife is immediately suspected of murder. She is, of course, entirely ignorant of the existence of poison in her husband's viscera, and can form no idea how it was placed there—it being obviously impossible to suggest that the family eat—that popular household scapegoat—had a hand in the matter. Nevertheless, a hard-hearted jury is usually stupid enough to find her guilty of murder. It is really too bad that thoughtless men should thus cast suspicion upon their unprotected widows.

The Police Commissioners have given reason to suppose that at some future day they intend to make a raid upon the policy-shops. Why they do not at once shut up these dens and arrest their proprietors, is one of the mysteries of the Police Department as managed by BARR, SMITH and MANIERRE, and muddled by Superintendent KELSO. A far deeper mystery, however, is the credulity which induces people to lose their money in the policy-shops. These petty lotteries are well known to be utterly fraudulent. No man can be named who has ever drawn a prize in them, for the simple reason that no numbers upon which money has been staked are permitted to be drawn. Yet the unsuspecting African persists in playing upon 4, 11, 44, and other favorite numbers, confident that in time he will win a prize. Speaking of lotteries, it would be interesting to know if Mr. GREELEY has latterly engaged in the lottery business? His association with TWEED led him to join that person in the tobacco manufacturing business, and his present intimate political associations with a well-known lottery man may have induced him to take shares in a lottery enterprise.

The Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The managers of the Hudson River Railroad, in making up their time-table for the present season, seem to have lost sight of the convenience of the traveling public; especially of the "commuters" at the stations above Yonkers. Notwithstanding the large increase in this local travel, which must be more than threefold in the last ten years, the number of daily trains remain about the same. Instead of increasing the trains during the Summer months, they have at some stations diminished their number. At present, from Tarrytown the morning trains down from 7 o'clock are nearly one hour apart, and in the afternoon there is no down train between 5 and 9½ o'clock. Tarrytown is largely inhabited by "commuters" and persons having direct business with New-York daily. As this road has a monopoly of the railroad travel, it would seem to be their duty to give the public all necessary facilities with the increasing business of the road, and to adopt something different from the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy acted upon heretofore.

In going north, there is, between 7½ and 9 A. M., no train from New-York to Tarrytown, and this is a great inconvenience to many people.

Another cause for serious complaint against the managers of this road by the parties living at Tarrytown, near the river, is the signal regulations for the trains at the three-track switch. Both ways, every train, during the night, including freight-trains, are required to give, as they near the switch, which is about half way between Irvington and Tarrytown, three prolonged screeches, which disturbs the neighborhood all night long, and seems to be very unnecessary after the usual noise at the stations. There would seem to be some vindictiveness about the regulation for blowing at this point which ought not to exist, and which should be remedied.

THE CONVENTION.

Nearly All the Delegates Arrived in Philadelphia.

A Brilliant Array of Prominent Republicans.

The Renomination of Gen. Grant a Settled Fact.

Considerable Speculation as to the Vice-Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—An avalanche of the patriotism of the land is being cast upon the capacious breast of the City of Brotherly Love, and is borne there as lovingly as the great ocean clasps in its trembling embrace the leviathans of the deep. All the trains today have come heavily laden with those true friends of the country, whom the *Tribune* now attempts to slur as "renominationists," and of whom such men as Hon. HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana; Gov. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio; Hon. SAMUEL B. CRAIGHEAD, of the same State; Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, of Missouri; Hon. SABIN S. SAYLES, of Connecticut; Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts; Hon. E. W. M. MACKEY, of South Carolina; Hon. THOMAS SETTLE, of North Carolina; Hon. E. C. BILLINGS, of Louisiana, are leading examples. They come here believing that the best interests of the country demand the continuance of the Republican Party in power, and determined to do whatever may be required of them to secure that result. There was, probably, never a political gathering so free from the domination of selfish cliques as this; none so thoroughly emancipated from the control of scheming politicians; none so devoted to the highest interests of mankind; none so determined to sacrifice personal interests to the general good; none which so implicitly obeyed the mandate of the sovereign people. United upon Gen. GRANT, because the people everywhere have unmistakably indicated a preference for his continuance in the Presidential office, the delegates are honestly and anxiously looking for the best man for

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The only argument used for Mr. COLFAX is that, as the head of the ticket is not to be changed, it is only just that there should be no change in the second place on the ticket. To this it is answered that usage is against the renomination of a Vice-President, when the President is renominated, and that, as the first nomination of Mr. COLFAX was a mistake when the location of the two candidates is considered, it is time to rectify it. The Indianians, under the lead of Gov. LANE, W. R. HOLLOWAY, Col. FOSTER, and others, are vociferous for COLFAX, and demand his nomination as necessary to their success in the State, but the same argument is being used in behalf of other gentlemen. Some Kentuckians insist that their State can be carried with Gen. HARLAN upon the ticket; the Tennesseans are equally positive concerning that State, if Mr. MAYNARD is given the second place, and it is even claimed that the Democratic majority of 18,331 can be overcome in Virginia if Senator LEWIS is nominated for Vice-President. This argument is not being used in behalf of any others who are named for the place, but in its stead general availability is urged, and especially in behalf of Senator WILSON. It is claimed for him that he is well and favorably known in every part of the country; that he can combine the negro vote for the ticket as no other man can; that he is extremely popular in the West, and can sweep New-England beyond all peradventure. His long and brilliant service in the cause of the party, his steadfast devotion to the interests of freedom, his irreproachable character both in public and private life, his entire reliability, as a public man are urged in his behalf by his friends, and with considerable effect. In addition, it is said that he did not enter the field until he was positively assured by Mr. COLFAX that he would not be a candidate for the position, and that this exhibition of bad faith upon the part of Mr. COLFAX absolves Senator WILSON from any charge which may be made that he is dividing the party even upon a minor question, and entirely justifies his candidacy for the Vice-Presidency.

THE CONNECTICUT CANDIDATE.

In behalf of Gen. HAWLEY, it is claimed that he is beyond all odds the strongest man who could be nominated, that like Senator WILSON, he is an esteemed man, that, unlike WILSON, his State is in doubt and that it is well worth saving, that in service to the party he has no superior, that he is one of those magnetic men who binds to him every one with whom he comes in contact, that he is an indefatigable stumper and as effective as he is indefatigable, that more certainly than WILSON he could sweep New-England, for with him Connecticut would be sure, that being born in North Carolina he has claims upon the South, and is known and honored throughout the land. But more than all else, it is urged that it is the duty of the party to rebuke in the most emphatic way in its power the recusancy by which Gen. HAWLEY was defrauded of his seat in the United States Senate. It is claimed that if disloyalty to party obligations is allowed to go unrebuked there is an end to party discipline, and consequently an end to party supremacy. There is no purpose to ostracise or even to criticise those Republicans who joined with the Democrats in the Connecticut Legislature to secure the election of Senator FERRY, but only a design to show them and the country, that any Republican, who is thus sacrificed to personal whims is sure to meet with an adequate compensation. It is again urged that, as he is the first choice of many and the second choice of all, Gen. HAWLEY'S nomination will do more to harmonize and strengthen the party than that of any one else. It is now almost certain that he will be presented by Connecticut and his nomination seconded by North Carolina, so that, with the scattering votes which he will get in other States, his strength at the outset will be but little below that of Senator WILSON. He will thus start on the race respectably, and however it may end, Gen. HAWLEY is at least sure of a substantial compliment from the Republican Party to sustain him during the present campaign in that canvassing of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other Western States, to which he has been invited, and which he has signified his willingness to assume.

THE LATEST ASPECT.

Generally it may be said of the Vice-Presidency this afternoon that Wilson stock is rising and HAWLEY is beginning to be quoted, which he was not yesterday. Colfax men are not so confident as they were, and are beginning to contemplate the possibility of his defeat. Yesterday they declared that he would be nominated on the first ballot; today they are not so certain that he will be nominated at all, and his partisans from Indiana, as stated, are beginning to plead for him as necessary to success in their State. It is difficult to say what the contest will be to-morrow, but today it cannot be denied that its result is uncertain; but, as I said yesterday, it is being carried on with perfect friendliness, and there will be a most cordial acquiesence in the result, whatever it may be. There is, in fact, general satisfaction that there is something in doubt, and a large number of the delegates are glad of the chances for working in behalf of favorites which the Vice Presidency affords.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

This is especially the case in the New-York delegation, and CHARLIE SPENCER is overjoyed at the prospect of a row. The State was not instructed as to the Vice-Presidency, nor to vote as a unit, and at the caucus to be held to-morrow any attempt to have the State vote as a unit will be so vigorously resisted that it is probable its vote will be divided upon the Vice-Presidency, the greater part going to COLFAX on the first ballot, and the remainder to HENRY WILSON. Individual preferences are almost certain to be expressed here, as in other States, and thus infuse some not unhealthy animation into the Convention.

MORE ARRIVALS.

There has been almost an inundation of arrivals today. The trains have brought many of those who are to participate in the Convention, among whom are Gov. R. B. Hayes, Ohio; Hon. Henry S. Terne, Indiana; Judge Thomas Settle, Edward Cantrell, T. F. Lee, L. G. Estes, Thomas Powers, and Jos. C. Abbot, South Carolina; James H. Witthingthon, Jas. S. Bush and D. R. Havenburgh, California; Gov. Claflin, Massachusetts; Gov. Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; Hon. E. W. M. Mackey, South Carolina; John W. Martin, Kansas; J. M. Peck and Elisha Baxter, Arkansas; John Stetson, Massachusetts; Sabin L. Sayles, Connecticut, and a large portion of the delegation from that State; Alonzo G. Cornell, Chairman of New-York Republican State Committee.

The active Louisiana delegation have arrived, and not being able to find accomodations at the crowded hotels were obliged to take rooms in a private house. The names of the delegates are as follows: Hon E. C. Belbrigs, Col. James Lewis, Administrator of Police at New-Orleans; Lewis Traeger, W. G. Elliott, N. F. Southard, D. A. Weber, C. J. Adolph, J. Henry Birch, E. Jaubert, T. D. S. Tucker, E. W. Robinson, John Ray, H. Lott, G. Casnar, J. A. Hall, Mortimer Smith and J. S. Martin. Accompanying the delegates are Lieut.-Gov. Flanagan, G. T. Ruby, N. W. Curry, W. A. Elliot and R. Elliot, Hon. R. B. Hayes, Ex-Governor Ohio; Hon. E. G. Cattell, New-Jersey; Hon. W. E. Chandler. Ex-Gov. Birtney, Michigan; Senator Windham, Minnesota; Gen. J. W. Butler, Florida.

Many others are expected by the late trains to-night, and by to-morrow noon all the delegates and hundreds of distinguished citizens who are not members will arrive. It has been generally remarked today that the delegates are more tardy than is usual on such occasions, but as an excuse it is urged that everybody knows the Republican Party is sure to triumph, and that hence there is no necessity for coming here to arrange matters in advance.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District, New-York City, numbering sixty men, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Charles S. Spencer Legion, counting 150 men, have engaged a militia armory, and will be present during the Convention.

The Grant Central Campaign Club of Massachusetts, Hon. A. H. RICE and O. E. DOOLITTLE, President and Secretary, are to be quartered at the Cintra House.

A Grant Campaign Club from Pittsburg, Penn., have secured sumptuous quarters at the Girard House. The Club numbers 150 men, and bring with them a brass band with twenty-five pieces.

Mayor CALLOW, of Alleghany, Penn., intends to lodge himself and fifty other Alleghanian friends of GRANT at the Merchants' Hotel to-morrow.

There will be three parades of the various local and visiting Grant clubs during the Convention. These parades will be on a grand scale and imposing in numbers. The principal local societies who will take part in the procession are the Grant Men, Union League, Loyal Legion, Invincibles, Hartranft Club, the Butchers' Association, and other organizations. The Grant Men, the organization under whose auspices the parades are made, are to be divided into white and colored divisions, and uniformed in dark citizen's clothes and hats, with a Grant badge on the left breast. On Tuesday evening, after the first parade, the Grant Men will attend the opening ceremonies at the Hartranft Wigwam, on Broad-street.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, of Missouri, arrived here on Sunday, slightly unwell, and today he was confined to his room, No. 128 Continental Hotel, suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. BLOW is greatly regarded as one of the leaders of Republicanism in his State, and his illness at this particular time in especially deplored.

Senators Morton, Ferry, of Michigan, Nye, Harlan, Cameron, Logan and Hon. Benjamin F. Butler will be in town today.

The Alabama delegation will also arrive today. One-half of the sixteen delegates from Louisiana are colored men, principally of the quadroon type. These delegates are remarkable for their intelligence. One of the number, Mr. E. W. ROBINSON, is likely, on account of his popularity, to be the Republican nominee for Congressman of the Fifth District of the State.

THE CROWDS.

Up to the present, with a few isolated exceptions, the majority of the delegates from the distant States have not yet arrived. Ignoring the Continental Hoetl, which is crowded beyond its utmost capacity to accommodate the hundreds that demand rooms or beds, the remaining hotels do not exhibit any unusual bustle or excitement. True, it is impossible to obtain a room upon any consideration, all having been engaged for months previously, and such of the delegates as have put in an appearance in them spend as little of their time as possible there, but flock toward the Continental, the chief centre of interest, and the present head-quarters of the great leaders of the Republican Party.

Most of the delegates from the several States made application at the Continental for suites of apartments several weeks ago, but without success. Rooms were then engaged at the other hotels, and at present the Girard House is the head-quarters of the Kansas, Nevada, Nebraska and Minnesota delegations; the American, the head-quarters of the Delaware delegation; the Colonnade, the head-quarters of the Nebraska, and the Merchants' Hotel, is head-quarters of the Texas and West Virginia delegations. With a few exceptions, none of these delegates have arrived, and are not expected before late this evening, or to-morrow morning.

CONVENTION TICKETS.

Tickets of admission to the Convention will be issued to-morrow, under the supervision of the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements. Those for the Press will be issued by Mr. CLAYTON MACMICHAEL and Mr. WELLS, at Parlor No. 16, Girard House. The general tickets of admission will be under the supervision of Gen. H. H. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Committee; a meeting of which was held this morning and the details arranged. There will be no tickets to the stage except to the officers of the Convention, the members of the Press and a few distinguished guests. All tickets, except those for the stage, will be changed daily.

THE CAUCUSES.

This evening and to-morrow, caucuses of the different State delegations will be held to select a Chairman for the delegations, and the members of committees on resolutions, permanent organization and credentials. That of Pennsylvania will be held at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, Indiana at 7 o'clock this evening, New-York 12 o'clock to-morrow, and Connecticut to-morrow evening. The hours for the holding of the other State caucuses have not yet been designated.

A MASS-MEETING.

A mass-meeting of the Central Hartrauft Club will be held to-morrow evening, when a new wigwam will be dedicated. Distinguished speakers from all parts of the country will address the meeting, and enkindle that enthusiasm which in October next will carry the State for the Union and freedom.

A COLORED MAN ON GREELEY.

A colored delegate from Texas stands nearly seven feet in his boots, and attracts considerable attention in the hotels. He was a slave in Virginia the greater part of his life, but in spite of that great obstacle to the improvement of his mind, he has evidently secured a good education. In the Continental yesterday the hall was choked with the crowd which gathered around the tall delegate, attracted by his eloquence. In answer to a query from one of the listeners as to GREELEY'S chances in Texas, he said that no Republican in Texas would vote for him, and certainly no sane colored man. His indorsement by leading Democrats had the same effect upon the colored people of Texas as would his nomination by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

As the arrangements for the Convention have been so perfectly made, and so admirably conducted, it is only just to give the names of the gentlemen to whom the honor is due. Appended is the list of the Committees which have had the matter in charge:

Finance Committee.—Hon. A. G. Cattell, Chairman; Henry C Howell, Wm. H. Kemble, P. A. B. Widener, M. Hall Stanton, Col. Robert Gray, Seth I. Comly.

Committee on Interior of Halls, Seats for Delegates, Alternates, &c.—Gen. Henry H. Bingham, Chairman; Clayton Macmichael, Wm. E. Lindeton, David S. Houston, Major A. R. Calhoun, Jno. Price Wetherill, Francis Wells, J. Robley Dunglison, Jay Cooke, Jr., Geo. Bullock, Sanderson R. Martin, Wm. J. Pollock, W. M. Bunn, C. E. Warburton, Jno. C. Knox, Jr.

Committee on Decorations and Mechanical Arrangements.—James N. Kerns, Chairman; Wm. R. Leeds, Col. Samuel Bell, David H. Lane, Geo. W. Fairman, Richard R. Campion, John A. Shermer, Hamilton Disston, Jas. B. Alexander, Lewis Wain Smith.

Committee on Transportation.—John Rice, Chairman; Conrad S. Grove, G. Morrison Coates, John A. Houseman.

Committee on Police, Music, &c.—John S. Hill, Chairman; Wm. H. Korn, Hiram Horter, Hon. Andrew H. Smith, W. K. Hopkins, John E. Addicks, Wm. B. Elliott, F. Theo. Waiton, John H. Taggart, Joseph A. Bonham, John A. Loughridge, Ezra Lukens, Henry Todd.

Committee on Reception of Distinguished Guests.—J. Gillingham Fell, Chairman; Hon. Wm. S. Stokley, Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. John Y. Creeley, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Hon. A. C. Darling, James L. Cleghorn, Hon. Thos. A. Scott, Edward C. Knight, Hon. J. W. Forney, Jos. W. Bullock, Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster, W. W. Hreting, J. B. Lippincott, E. Harper Jeffries, Hon. Wm. B. Mann, Chas. H. T. Collins, Chas. O'Neill, M. H. Dickinson, Geo. Truman, Chas. Kahls, J. Fraley Smith, John E. Addicks, Edw. S. Clarke, Samuel C. Perkins, Richd. Wright, Geo. H. Stuart, Hon. E. Carroll Brewster, C. J. Hoffman, Chas. Gilpin, Henry Bumm, C. A. Walborn, Edwin H. Fitler, E. O. Goodrich, Hon. J. P. Verree, Thos. W. Price, John K. Valentine, C. Thompson Jones, Daniel Dougherty, Jas. McManes.

Their sojourn here made pleasant by the labors of these gentlemen, the delegates to the National Republican Convention of 1872, sustained by a sense of public confidence, and intent solely upon the public good, confidently await the developments of the future. E. C.

The Delegates Almost all Present—Prominent Arrivals—The Vice-Presidency—Permanent Officers of the Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—More than half the delegates are now in the city and others are arriving by every train. Among those who arrived this afternoon no one was received with more honor than that veteran of the cause of freedom, Hon. GARRETT SMITH, whose appearance here, urging, as he does, the renomination of Gen. GRANT, is considered a sufficient answer to the charge that this is a convention subsidized by power. Among others who have arrived from New-York are Wm. Ortar, Hon. A. B. Corvell, Martin I. Townsend, James W. Matthewys, Stephen B. Moffet, John Elberg, Gen. John Robinson, S. B. Feret, Nelson Schuman, Charles Jones, Wm. E. Dodge, D. Ogden Bradley, B. P. Carpenter, Lewis T. Paine, Wm. S. Menyon, Sam'l Harris, Charles F. Adams, Hon. Henry Smith, James Harper, John Hammond, N. E. Sheldon, Edwd. W. Foster, Richard Fanchett, Chas. S. Lester, Alex. Campbell and others. From nearly all the States delegates have arrived, and in some few cases the delegations are complete.

Canvassing for the Vice-Presidency has been very brisk, and that is to-night the absorbing topic. It is quite evident that as matters now stand Gen. WILSON is ahead, as he has developed unexpected strength in the West, and his popularity in the South proves to be even greater than was supposed. He has many ardent friends working zealously for him, and his chances are so good that even Colfax men are beginning to admit them. Indiana held a caucus this evening on

SUMNER ANSWERED.

Continuation of the Political Debate in the Senate.

Mr. Carpenter Makes an Unanswerable Reply to Mr. Sumner.

Gen. Logan Exposes the Slanderous Imputations on Stanton's Memory.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison Addresses a Severe Letter to the Massachusetts Senator.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—At the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate, the unfinished business, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, came up.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it indefinitely, and yielded the floor to Mr. CARPENTER, who addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. SCHURZ's criticisms upon the report of the Committee on the Sale of Arms to France.

SUMNER'S FALSE PRETENSES.

Mr. CARPENTER said that the Senate had been quietly proceeding with the public business when the preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. SUMNER, in relation to the sales of arms, came upon the Senate like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. As soon as that preamble and resolution was read, every friend of the Administration saw that a full investigation was necessary, and the resolution could have been passed in ten minutes, but Mr. SUMNER, by insisting on the preamble, forced upon the Senate a debate of two weeks, though at the end of the debate he became ashamed of the preamble and voted to lay it on the table. Mr. CARPENTER had extracts from the *Globe* read to show that he had declared himself in favor of the fullest and most searching investigation, and that every Senator subsequently placed on the Committee voted for the investigation. He argued from the manner in which the Committee proceeded, that the investigation was full, free and complete; therefore, he said, when the Senator from Massachusetts denounced the report of the Committee as a whitewashing report, he violated all the decencies of parliamentary life and all the truth that should guide and govern and control a gentleman. It was apparent from the first, however, and the subsequent course of the Senator from Massachusetts had shown that his object was not to have a full and fair investigation of the arms sale, but to make a deliberated, premeditated, malicious assault upon the Administration, without regard to truth or justice.

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS.

In reviewing the course of the investigation Mr. CARPENTER read Mr. SUMNER's statement in his pretest against being called as a witness; that under other circumstances he would willingly submit not only his conduct in this matter but the conduct of his whole public life to the closest scrutiny, and congratulated him upon his singularly virtuous condition, saying that never since the lowly Nazarene walked beneath the palms of Palestine had a man appeared upon earth except the Senator from Massachusetts, who could say "every act, every letter, every idle word of my past life meets my present approbation." [Laughter.]

SENATOR MEPHISTO, OF MISSOURI.

Passing to Mr. SCHURZ's speech, reviewing the report of the Republican Committee, Mr. CARPENTER said the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) was clearly a philosopher, and came within the Scotchman's definition of a Metaphysical Philosopher—"one who talks about what nobody understands, and what apparently he does not understand himself." Fortunately the most brilliant discourse, the most striking rhetoric, if not founded on fact or reason, could not make a revolution in this country, and the Senator from Missouri ought not to fail to consider this, because what he named as was nothing less than a revolution. That Senator had drawn a doleful picture of our present condition, and saw that the report of the Arms Committee indicated an unhealthy political atmosphere, and certainly the atmosphere here did seem very offensive to the Senator's nostrils, especially since his return from the pure ether of Cincinnati, where not an office-seeker went, and where of those who did go not one would hold an office for again.

REAL ENEMIES OF THE COUNTRY.

The Senator (SCHURZ) had also expressed great fear for the liberties of the country because the Arms Committee, composed of lawyers, had indorsed a soldier's construction of the law. Indeed, the Senator is exceedingly hard on the soldier and upon all who served this country in the late war. But I apprehend no dangers from that source. My fears for the perpetuity of our institutions do not rest on the blunders of honest, blunt soldiers. It is not by these that liberties of nations are overthrown, but by the efforts of artful, intriguing rascals who have gained the public ear; artful, designing Jesuits who have swept away the foundations of free institutions while pretending to defend and maintain them. The liberties of Rome were not struck down by the military usurpations of CÆSAR, but they were finally overcome by the artful intrigues of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR. If our liberties ever go down they will go down under the manipulations of a set of designing and artful men who stand out as models of Republicanism, purer than their followers.

SCHURZ VERSUS BISMARCK.

Mr. CARPENTER then made a long legal argument in reply to Mr. SCHURZ's argument on Friday, and in support of the report of the Arms Committee. He maintained, as before, that there was no violation of law and no wrong of any kind in the sales of arms, and against Mr. SCHURZ's opinion that they were in violation of international law, he put the reported opinion of Prince BISMARCK that they were not.

REPLY TO MR. SUMNER.

In reply to Mr. SUMNER, Mr. CARPENTER then spoke as follows:

But, Mr. President, this debate, which was commenced by the Senator from Massachusetts, on Friday, and continued by the Senator from Missouri, on Friday night, was not introduced here for the purpose of discussing the question of the sale of arms. That is a mere incident. I have already shown you how the Senator from Massachusetts sailed by it with only a passing and contemptuous glance, and continued through a column of personal abuse to the Chief Magistrate of this nation. The subject was first introduced into the Senate for mere claptrap and party purposes. It was not to investigate the facts. I say the whole history of the transaction fairly justifies the statement. It was to prejudice the Administration; to disseminate calumny and falsehood throughout the country; to injure the renomination of Gen. GRANT, which it was feared by a few of his personal enemies was certain to come, and the debate has followed here, from the Senator from Massachusetts especially, in precisely the same spirit. Why, Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts has put himself in a position where he not only invites, but compels examination and attention. The Senator from Massachusetts has been a long time in public life. He has been for many years associated with those measures which have finally triumphed and ripened into success in the enfranchisement of four millions of colored people. In this country he has long been respected by many, and for many years by all right-minded Union citizens. But it has happened with him, as it has happened with many men, that the constant fumes of praise from all sources, public and private, the daily and hourly burning of incense under his nostrils, has turned his head, and he no longer seems to be capable of investigating any question apart from himself.

SUMNER'S MODEL.

He has long been, as it is reported, not only an admirer but an imitator of BURKE, and it is safe to say that in preparing the great philippic he had before him the effort of BURKE in the impeachment of WARREN HASTINGS. That was a remarkable effort on the part of BURKE—remarkable principally for its malice and meanness, and induced this composition as applicable to it. Some poet said, speaking of the connection of BURKE with that case:

> "Oft have we wondered that on Irish soil
> No poisonous reptile has ere yet been found;
> Revealed the secret stands of nature's work—
> She saved her venom to create a Burke."

Well, Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts, like all other imitators, has imitated, as they always do, the vices and not the excellences of the master. The speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, delivered here on Friday, surpasses the effort of Mr. BURKE in the impeachment of WARREN HASTINGS, in meanness and malignity, as far as it falls short of it in grandeur and eloquence. There is not on record, there is not in the English language, such an instance of exaggeration—exaggeration mounting up to the full measure of misrepresentation and calumny—as that speech of the Senator from Massachusetts.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

He opens as follows: "I do not know that it is the first article of impeachment, but it comes naturally in order, because if we are going to investigate the President at all we naturally go up to the White House, and the first thing that would occur would be the surrounding of the White House." The Senator from Massachusetts asserts that it has been turned into a military head-quarters. I suppose that is the reason why the Senator from Massachusetts dare not go there. [Laughter.] I am told he has not been there for many years. This single charge furnishes an opportunity to show the monstrous exaggeration of that Senator's speech. What are the facts? The President has, today, in the White House, in various employments, three army officers. Gen. BABCOCK, as Major of the Engineer Corps, is assigned, under an act of Congress, to discharge the duties of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, has his room at the White House, and occasionally assists the President. Gen. DENT and Gen. PORTER are Aids-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. SHERMAN. They were the friends and members of the military family of Gen. GRANT during the war. They admire him. They love him, as all the men who served with him do; and the General of the Army, not needing their services in this piping time of peace—having help enough without them—has simply lent them to the President. They go to the President's house and assist him as his Secretaries, without one cent of additional pay, and if they were not there doing that, they would be in the War Department doing nothing. That is all there is of military employes around the White House.

SENTINELS IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS DISMISSED.

When Gen. GRANT went there as President, he succeeded ANDREW JOHNSON. ANDREW JOHNSON had four army officers detailed for his assistance in the White House. ANDREW JOHNSON had not very great ties with the army. He had not been a soldier, he had no military alliances and connections, no friendships or ties to bind them to him, but he had detailed for his services in the White House four army officers. The White House was patrolled by sentinels day and night, so was the War Department, and so was the house of Secretary SEWARD. The first night Gen. GRANT slept in the White House, after he had retired, he heard a tramp, which sounded to him like the tramp of soldiers on the floor below. Presently he heard an order: "Halt," "order arms," and a crash of muskets on the floor. Not understanding precisely what that warlike operation meant, Gen. GRANT jumped up and went down stairs to investigate. He found an officer there, with a squad of soldiers. He asked what all that meant. The officer said it was the guard of the White House. They had been detailed there for months, and stationed all through the night in the halls of the White House. Gen. GRANT said to the officer that he would try to take care of himself, and ordered him and his soldiers to their quarters, and waited till they left, and locked his door, and went to bed. Immediately thereafter Gen. GRANT issued an order dismissing all these sentinels from service at the White House, and at the War Department, and in all other public places. Immediately on getting possession of the Government, he ordered away all the troops that were stationed about Washington, and not a company of soldiers is on duty now near the capital. These are the facts of the case. Three gentlemen, Gen. BABCOCK, Gen. PORTER and Gen. DENT—gentlemen in their manners and appearance—without a cent's additional pay, influenced only by their love of Gen. GRANT personally, assist him not as Secretaries in any official employment. The attempt has been made here to dignify this thing; to put these men on some official courtesy; to give them a national character and reputation, and show that the President was trampling all law under his feet. They are mere clerks of the President; his mere assistants, and their service is rendered so far as they render service to him from pure friendship and love of the man, not connected with Government or dollar, because if Gen. GRANT was to turn them out-of-doors to-morrow, what would be the result? They would go to the War Department, and draw their pay for doing nothing.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

In view of these facts of the case, let me turn to an extract from the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts:

Illegal Military Ring at the Executive Mansion.

The military spirit which failed in the effort to set aside a fundamental law in time of peace, reached order, was more successful at the Executive mansion, which at once assumed the character of a military head-quarters. To the dishonor of the civil service and in total disregard of precedent, the President surrounded himself with officers of the army and substituted military forms for those of civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff!

Allow me to call attention again to the precise language—and here let me say that this speech of the Senator from Massachusetts is not to be estimated as you would estimate a speech thrown off in the heat of an extempore debate. This wrath was carefully distilled. This speech was composed at an immense expense of midnight oil. It was written—it was pointed in pamphlet form long before it came into the Senate. It was read by the Senator from printed slips at his desk. Not a word, therefore, of that careless kind which we are charitably disposed toward in the heat of debate. Here is a deliberate arrangement, and what is here is either deliberate truth or deliberate falsehood, one or the other, when he alleges as he does here that, "To the dishonor of the civil service, and in total disregard of precedent, the President surrounded himself with officers of the army, and substituted military forms for civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff." The Senator from Massachusetts revised, corrected, printed, published and sent to the world a deliberate truth or a deliberate falsehood, which? Was there no precedent for his being served by a few clerks who were willing to serve him without pay for mere personal affection? Had not ANDREW JOHNSON had four army officers detailed for service in the White House? Had not ANDREW JOHNSON been surrounded with sentinels and the whole thing put in the position almost of a fort or a fortification, and in all the complaints that were made against ANDREW JOHNSON, did any man charge him with violating the law in having his house protected at night by sentinels? Was there any complaint made upon the ground that three or four army officers were serving him in the capacity of clerks in the White House? If there was I never heard of it, and yet we know that in that heated time those men who opposed ANDREW JOHNSON were not chary of the charges they brought against him, and yet such a thing was never laid to his charge. And yet, as I have shown, instead of what has been done and is now being done, being without a precedent, it is less in every respect than was done during the entire Administration of Mr. JOHNSON without criticism from anybody whatever. But, again, this is a charge that the Executive mansion has assumed the character of military head-quarters; that he has substituted military forms for those of civil life. I take it to be the duty of this Senate; I take it to be the duty of the members of the other House; I take it to be the duty of all lovers of justice who reside for a portion of the year in Washington and know the facts, to bear testimony to the American people whether this arraignment of President GRANT is a truth or a falsehood.

Senators! How has the White House been made to assume the character of military head-quarters? Do you encounter any sentinel at the door? Do you see any orderly on the stairs? Do you see a gun or musket or a shoulder-strap in the White House, from top to bottom? Not one; the whole charge is baseless as a dream.

NEPOTISM.

Then came the Senator to the great crime of nepotism, and receiving gifts. Well, I do not propose to waste much time on either of these subjects. Nepotism is a pretty large phrase, and would include a good many of us in its just application. I am not aware that it is any worse for a man to procure his brother to be appointed to some place if he is fit for it, than it is to procure a particular friend of his to be appointed to the place because he is a friend. In principle there is no difference between the two cases. It may be that if we were exercising that romantic spartan simplicity of manner which will come after the millennium when the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Missouri be installed at the White House, some such thing might be attempted; but really in truth, and in the practical course of business in this country, the thing is a little too fine to deserve serious attention.

GIFTS.

Receiving gifts—what is there in that? Simply this. The whole subject is the spontaneous testimony of the American people to the ungardly compensation paid by our Government for public service. Our people felt when the war closed, when their hearts were warm and their gratitude was bubbling up toward those men who had saved the nation, its honor, its material prosperity and wealth, all established by their efforts and by their blood, that the salaries fixed by law were inadequate, and a shameful compensation, and the citizens spontaneously raised a fund for Gen. MCCLELLAN; they raised a fund for Gen. SHERMAN; they raised a funds for other officers, which they all accepted not with anybody's censure, not in the dark, not under concealment, but open presentment by commissioners, who waited upon these distinguished officers, and made the gift available to the army of the Press and the people. The same thing was done with Gen. GRANT. It was while he was an officer of the army—while he was Commanding-General—that these presents were made and received. Now the Senator from Massachusetts, to give point to it, says that he has rewarded these donors by appointments. A man who makes so villainous a charge as that ought to have some proof for it. The Senator has given us none. He says that men have been appointed who had joined in making up these funds and presents to these officers, and perhaps to Gen. GRANT. That does not sustain the charge made by the Senator from Massachusetts in the spirit in which it is made. In order to sustain that charge, if that speech of his is true, then Gen. GRANT has not merely conferred office on men who happen to have been subscribers to a fund to buy a house for him or to buy a house for Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. SHERMAN, but he has done it upon a consideration. One thing has moved the other. Now, where is the proof of any such thing? Who believes it? I do not hesitate to declare my belief that there is not a man in this Chamber who believes one word of it.

THE WAR ON HAYTI.

The next serious arraignment of the President is the great war he prosecuted against Hayti. I do not propose to go extensively through the San Domingo performance again. We had it fully before the Senate in secret session and in open session. The Senator from Missouri labored at great length in open session to show that the President of the United States had for a long time been levying war upon the Republic of Hayti, and the Senator from Massachusetts swelling with what I have no doubt he thought was inspiration, but which was undoubtedly at most only a repetition of some ancient writer, who says, "There is no such thing as a small war." He allowed the Senator from Missouri to establish the fact that there had been a war, and then he raised up antiquity to say that there could be no small war. Well, take the two Senators together, and what resulted; why, that Gen. GRANT prosecuted a great war against Hayti for months. Now, is that really so, or is there a little exaggeration about that, too? Is that subject to the same deduction and discount you have to make in regard to the White House having been turned into a fort, and civil life having lost it appearance entirely in the military arrangements for defense, which Gen. GRANT has raised to defend himself against the assaults of the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Missouri? It needs just the same deduction. Gen. GRANT, it must be understood, knew something about the methods of war. Had the Senator from Massachusetts been President of the United States, and wanted to levy a war upon Hayti, it is very probable that he would have done it in as gentle a manner as GRANT is alleged to have done this. But Gen. GRANT manages war in a different fashion. He was Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and if he meant to make war upon Hayti he knew how to do it. But, Sir, what was there of that great war upon Hayti? When it was finally ciphered down on the investigations and the ultimate facts ascertained the only acts ever done by any naval officers which could be tortured into a prosecution of war was the firing from the deck of a man-of-war in the waters near the Haytian Island. So that we are to be told that Gen. GRANT, a chieftain of some reputation and experience in command of the army and navy of one of the greatest nations on the earth, levied a war upon that helpless island for months, and in the despatches of the Senator from Massachusetts, a great war, too. Not a soldier marched, not a gun was fired, not a pocket-pistol was drawn from its socket, only one sky-rocket discharged from a man-of-war. [Laughter.] What is the charge against the President? Why that he usurped the war power of this nation when he fired that sky-rocket. [Laughter.] You cannot fire a sky-rocket from a man-of-war in the Indian Ocean, nor in Liverpool, nor anywhere on the globe without a previous act of Congress specifying just when the sky-rocket shall be fired, how much material shall be in it, and what shall be the design of firing; and if you do not so provide, and if any naval officer somewhere shall, no matter for what purpose, send up into blue space one sky-rocket, the President of the United States, who never saw the sky-rocket, is chargeable with having usurped the war power of the nation, and levied a war for several months. There are a great many things that might be said, but such a subject is best dropped without saying anything more about it. I do not believe the people of this country will quite think Gen. GRANT made a war for several months, that nobody ever heard of, and in which not even a pocket-pistol was discharged. But the most remarkable part of the Senator's speech remains to be considered. I think the people, as they take this malicious arraignment and read it, may ease their patience, but they will come down to their gravity until they come down to the place where the Senator from Massachusetts arraigns the President of the United States for egotism and self-pretension, and a quarrelsome turn of mind.

TWO PICTURES.

Mr. President—If the people of the United States could see these men as we see them daily in official and social intercourse. If they could be acquainted, as we are, with their incomings and outgoings, and all their relations of private life, the people would then see the joke to a degree which they never can comprehend without such intimate knowledge. Sir, go up to the White House any day or any evening, and you see the President of the United States, a mild, gentle-mannered gentleman, accessible to the humblest, lowest, richest, poorest, blackest, whitest citizen of the United States, and at any hour of the day, to all men who call on him; sweet as Summer; never alluding to himself; never referring to his achievements in the war. Turn from the picture to the lofty and prancing Senator from Massachusetts, who has just pranced out of the Chamber, [laughter,] and then imagine that Senator in all his pride of circumstance, rising here with a prepared oration and arraigning Gen. GRANT for egotism and pretension, and also for a quarrelsome turn of mind. Mr. President, here is another point where it is our duty to testify. The American people do not know these two men. They do not know how false in every sense, not only in its letter, but in its spirit, and in all the impressions it is intended to produce, is that picture. Their assertions are. "We do know it." I call upon you, Senators, as honorable men. I say you cannot sit here silently and see such a piece of injustice committed in this Chamber. If you do you become a party to it. Your silence gives assent to it, and, in some degree, you give your approbation to that charge to go out against Gen. GRANT before the American people. What are the facts about it? And I speak now of what every man who knows Gen. GRANT knows. I was trying, last night, to recall a single instance when, in a conversation, I ever heard the late war. I had heard Gen. GRANT allude to himself, and I could not. I have heard him speak in glowing terms of his comrades in arms. I have heard him speak of the exploits of SHERMAN. I heard him allude to what was done by LOGAN, by MCPHERSON, and by any number of Generals who served in the army during the war. I never heard him say, speaking of a battle at such a juncture, "I thought I would do so and so," or, "I ordered a battalion this way or that," or, "I turned the scale by such a manœuvre." I never heard him allude to his connection with the war in my life. I believe you might go to the White House and spend six weeks with the President, and converse about this war from week to week, and you never would know from anything he said that he ever was in the war at all. Turn now against his great accuser, the Senator from Massachusetts. Whoever heard him speak five minutes on any subject that he did not glorify himself. [Laughter.] I challenge any man, any friend of his, to go to the library and bring at random any copy of the Congressional *Globe* and show me five pages of a speech of that Senator that does not praise himself. Why, Sir, in this very speech in which he arraigns Gen. GRANT, he commences it with glorifying himself. He established the Republican Party, he was the earliest and the most anxious and the most effective of those men who brought it into being, and he prays for its life, less for its sake, than that he may be spared the sorrow of following its hearse. Sir, the absurdity of this charge, when you consider the two men as we know them, both the accuser and the accused, passes all human understanding, comprehension, or belief. I have heard it said, and I am sorry that that Senator is not here, so that he could correct me if it is not true, that a very estimable lady once wrote to the Senator from Massachusetts inviting his aid for some individual who had a case or a claim before Congress. The Senator wrote back that he was so engrossed in the contemplation of general principles, and so arduously laboring for the welfare of man in general, that he had no time to devote to the wants of individuals. The lady replied to him, thanking him for the civility of his reply, and reminding that, so far as she was informed, he had taken a somewhat loftier attitude than was occupied by the Almighty. [Laughter.] That while He governs the universe, while He rolled the orbs and their spheres, He also attended to the wants of His children, and that not even a sparrow could fall without his knowledge.

WHICH IS THE QUARRELER?

But another great fault of the President is that that he is so quarrelsome. Mr. SUMNER says: "Evidently our President has never read the eleventh commandment—'A President of the United States shall never quarrel.'" At least he lives in perpetual violation to it, listening to stories from horse-cars, gobbling the gossip of his military ring discoursing on imaginary griefs, and nursing his unjust anger. The elect of 40,000,000 of people has no right to quarrel with anybody. His position is too exalted. He cannot do it without offense to the requirements of patriotism, without a schock to the decencies of life, without a jar to the harmony of the universe."

Mr. President, it is one of the commonest, but by no means the greatest, errors into which the Senator from Massachusetts has fallen, that he identifies himself so completely with the universe that he is not at all certain whether he is part of the universe or the universe is part of him. [Laughter.] He asserts here that when the President quarrels with him—(of course that is what he means. He did not mention himself, but he never means anything but himself. And when he was speaking of the President quarreling, he meant that great quarrel that the President has been made the victim of, and has patiently and quietly submitted to ever since the Senator from Massachusetts turned in wrath upon him and determined to have a quarrel with him.) He says that such a quarrel jars the harmony of the universe. Well, well, the Senator from Massachusetts might be jarred a great deal worse than he has been, and the universe not take the slightest notice of it. [Laughter.] The universe would not tremble if he was used a great deal worse than he has been. This is one of those stupendous, unutterable, inconceivable evidences of the humility of the Senator from Massachusetts, which I wish I could read in the hearing of every man in this land. But, Mr. President, this is not the highest point of the arrogance and assumption of this paragraph. It is not that he has mistaken himself for the universe that anybody will seriously complain of. But he has taken higher ground. He has risen in this paragraph above the universe. He has seated himself beside the Almighty and entered upon a revision, correction and enlargement of his works. Evidently our President has never read the eleventh commandment. Now, then, com s the quotation, from whom? "A President of the United States shall never quarrel." This is the addition the Senator from Massachusetts puts into the Decalogue; writes into the body of laws given by God to man amid the thunders of Sinai. I hold in my hand the sacred volume which contains the revelations of man's latest existence on earth, and penetrates the vail and records many mysteries beyond. John, on the Island of Patmos, being in the spirit, on the Lord's Day, saw many things clean and unclean. He saw Senator from Massachusetts, [laughter,] and opportunity, with a view to prevent the blasphemy which we have repressed in this chamber, at the conclusion of this great volume, which contains the light of our life in this world and our guide to a better abode above, we have have written these words of awful condemnation, which I commend to the careful study of the Senator from Massachusetts, if he shall ever come back to the Senate: "For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the propheny of this book, if any man shall add unto these things God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book, and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of the prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." The Senator from Massachusetts, reviser and corrector of the Decalogue, how I regret that you cannot hear this passage of Scripture. [Additional laughter.] Why, it the presumption of the Senator should only reach one butter-hole higher, you might find on the book-stalls a work with some such title as this: "The Sermon on the Mound," revised, corrected and greatly enlarged and improved by CHARLES SUMNER. [Laughter.] It would, to be sure, be a slight tampering with the Gospel; but that is what he has done with the decalogue, and the one is as modest, as decorous, and as blasphemous as the other. But suppose that on careful investigation of the facts it appears that all the quarrel that existed between the Senator from Massachusetts and the Presidents of the United States, is a quarrel made by the Senator, and that it grew out of reasons or motives unworthy of him. I am sorry he is not here, that he might correct me if I am wrong; but I am told that the first trouble that arose between him and the Administration was in regard to a great mission. It was filled by a gentleman who performed his duties to the satisfaction of the Government, and on the accession of this Administration the Senator from Massachusetts demanded that place for a friend of his in Boston, and demanded it upon the ground that his friend had been his life-long friend. It so happened that the Administration could not humor the Senator in the matter for reasons that were entirely sufficient. That was the first difficulty. Then came the removal of Mr. MOTLEY as Minister to England. That matter was considered in secret session, and I cannot refer to anything that took place I cannot say whether or not the Senator from Massachusetts, in the debate, declared that the appointment of MOSBY had been conceded to him as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. I cannot say whether or not he declared that MOSBY was his personal friend. I cannot say whether or not he said that, if MOSBY should be removed, it would be the end of amicable relations between him and this Administration, or words to that effect. I cannot say anything at all about it, and I don't intend to. [Laughter.] But I say, suppose the facts were such as I have stated, or anything approaching them? What would the people of this country think about the Senator that comes in here under these circumstances, accusing the President of being a quarreler, and announcing himself as a champion of civil service reform? Mr. President, there are so many things remarkable in this speech that I shall be compelled to leave many of its sweets for further consideration by other Senators.

THE SLANDER ON THE LATE MR. STANTON.

There is, however, one thing that for its enormity deserves special attention, and if I thought it would take the last breath of life I had to spend on anything, I would spend it on that.

[Mr. CARPENTER read from Mr. SUMNER'S statement that Secretary STANTON had told him shortly before his death that he knew Gen. GRANT could not govern this country, and that although he (STANTON had taken part in the Presidential campaign he had spoken for the Republican Party, and had never mentioned the name of Gen. GRANT, and continued:]

The Senator from Massachusetts has been a little unfortunate in citing authorities. He waded into the Arms' Investigation Committee chin deep upon the letters of very eminent individuals, the names of whom refused to disclose, and whose knowledge therefore we were unable to test. Upon this occasion he evidently intended to support his charges against Gen. GRANT by a witness who could not by any possibility be called to impeach him. For that purpose he violated all the delicacies of friendship and invaded the sanctuary of the grave. For that purpose he called EDWIN M. STANTON back and made him bear testimony against the President of the United States. It is a little difficult to keep strictly within Parliamentary decorum and say what ought to be said on such an occasion, but I shall attempt to do it and hope I shall succeed. In the first place, I am speaking to men who will know whether I am right or wrong in what I say. If Mr. STANTON made that declaration to the Senator from Massachusetts under the circumstances detailed by him; if there is a word of substantial truth in that whole passage of his speech; if it be not an infamous fabrication from first to last, then Mr. STANTON was the most double-faced man that ever lived. I call Senators about me to bear testimony to the truth of what I say. A more accident made me know Mr. STANTON very well. I came here on his retainer in an important lawsuit. I had my office in the War Department, and for three months I was here with nothing to do but attend to that litigation. I spent much of my time at the Department, and was frequently with him. He was at that time, as you all know, virtually imprisoned in the Department in consequence of the struggle with the President, and he used to come into my room to smoke, and used to invite me to walk with him, using me as an instrumentality to kill time. In the course of our conversations I have heard him refer to Gen. GRANT perhaps a hundred times, and never with anything but the highest respect.

Mr. CARPENTER here detailed the circumstances of the arrival and attending the nomination of Mr. STANTON as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, describing from personal knowledge the President's friendly feeling for the Ex-Secretary, and Mr. STANTON's high appreciation of the President's friendship; and, in conclusion, said: The circumstances of that appointment show the anxiety of the President to do this kind act, and the friendship of Mr. STANTON, and I tell you, Senators, what I do know, and what not ten thousand such as the Senator from Massachusetts could shake from my belief for one moment, that there is not one word of truth in that whole paragraph in the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Senator Logan Analyzes Sumner.

Mr. LOGAN followed. He again denounced Mr. SUMNER's attack as slanderous and malignant, and without just foundation. The argument of Mr. SUMNER, that Gen. GRANT, having been educated as a military man, could not be a successful civilian, was an argument that no one was fit to be a legislator or an executive officer of the Government unless he had been educated expressly for that purpose, like Mr. SUMNER himself. That doctrine might do for Massachusetts, where they think that in order to be fit for the office of town constable a man must be educated at Harvard, but Gen. GRANT's old soldiers and the common people of the country would not appreciate it. The Senator (SUMNER) had been before the country as a statesman, and what had he accomplished compared with what Gen. GRANT had done? Mr. LOGAN thought it was correct to say that the statute-book bore fewer measures originated by Mr. SUMNER than by any other man claiming to be a statesman. The fact was that his statesmanship and greatness consisted in high sounding phrases long drawn out, and sentences and quotations from old books. His history and achievements were mere glittering generalities, while the tanner of Galena had written his history in blood and it would be read as long as men read anything. Mr. SUMNER had charged the President with helping his relations, as if it were a crime. But the fact was that he (Mr. LOGAN) was responsible for some of the appointments charged upon President GRANT. The charge that the President had paid for gifts with appointments to office was basely false. It was true that the President had accepted a few gifts, but was it wrong for a man who had done such great things for his country to accept gifts from his grateful countryman? The charge of muddling our foreign relations was unfounded. There was no muddle with Spain, or Russia or Cuba, and if there was any with England the Senator from Massachusetts was primarily responsible for it.

STANTON VINDICATED.

The statement of Mr. SUMNER that Secretary STANTON had told him that GRANT could not govern this country was false, and he (Mr. LOGAN) could prove it so. Mr. SUMNER had stated further that when he asked Mr. STANTON why, if he distrusted GRANT, he had spoken in favor of his election, the latter replied that he had spoken for the Republican Party, but had not mentioned GRANT's name. Mr. LOGAN here read extracts from Mr. STANTON's speeches in the campaign of 1868, made at Cleveland, at Philadelphia and in New-York, in which he repeatedly eulogized GRANT by name, saying that the safety of the country was due to GRANT; that it was an honor to vote for GRANT, that the mistakes and mismanagement charged upon the Republican Party were no reproach to GRANT because he was in the field when they were made, if made at all, and the large attendance at a meeting he was addressing, signified that the people had given judgment in favor of ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ANOTHER SLANDER NAILED.

Mr. CONKLING then read a long extract from a speech made by Mr. STANTON, at Steubenville, on the 26th of September, 1868, in which he mentioned GRANT's name repeatedly and said of him: "His capacity and integrity for civil administration were equally manifest in the vast territory in which he operated."

The Brooklyn Poisoning Case—The Prisoners Committed to Jail.

Mrs. E. O. ANDERSON and Dr. LUCIUS B. IRISH, who were arrested on Sunday charged with having caused the death of the late Assistant Assessor E. O. ANDERSON, were yesterday arraigned before Justice WALSH. By the advice of Mr. MORRIS, their counsel, they pleaded not guilty. They were committed to jail without bail, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will probably be commenced today.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Carpenter's Reply to Sumner—Senator Logan Again on the Floor—Andrew Johnson and the Buell Records—Sumner and the Colored Voters—Samuel Bowles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. CARPENTER today made his reply to the attack of Mr. SCHURZ on the report of the French Arms Investigating Committee. He did not claim that the construction of the statute requiring advertisement of the arms and stores which Gen. SCHOFIELD placed upon it, and which has been followed by the War Department since, was strictly in accordance with the letter, but he showed that if it had been interpreted strictly the purpose of the law would have been defeated, while under the construction given it, that purpose of the law was gained. He sustained, with a legal argument of great ability, the points of international law in the report, and quoted abundant authorities, showing a familiarity with international law, which SUMNER and SCHURZ have not, perhaps because authorities to sustain them were not at hand. Having finished with SCHURZ's speech, Mr. CARPENTER reviewed Mr. SUMNER'S speech of Friday last, and dealt mercilessly with its slanderous statements. The last portion of his speech, while free from personal bitterness, was terribly severe and made a deep impression. Mr. LOGAN continued the afternoon debate till 5 o'clock by the reply which he had promised to Mr. SUMNER's speech. Its chief effect was produced when bringing forward a scrap-book containing Mr. STANTON'S campaign speeches during the canvass in 1868, he read extracts from them to refute the story that Mr. SUMNER had told of a conversation with the dead Secretary. Those speeches, in which Mr. SUMNER said STANTON told him GRANT's name was not mentioned, were found to be brimful of favorable allusions to GRANT, and in his Steubenville speech he testified to GRANT's capacity as a civil administration officer. This speech, when read, brought down applause from the galleries and created a profound sensation, as it gave positive proof that Mr. SUMNER's statement of the views of Mr. STANTON were utterly false.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE BUELL RECORDS.

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON graced the halls of Congress with his familiar presence today, looking as fresh and rugged as ever. He is here on the summons of the Military Committee in the Buell Court-martial records investigation, and was examined by that Committee this afternoon. He, however, knew nothing of the lost records. He had never taken any interest in them since the Court sat in 1863. When he became President he had forgotten all about the case; had never had the records in his possession as President, and never had his attention called to the fact that they were not in the War Department. Altogether, he was a very unprofitable witness, and the Committee has made nothing out of him. It is reported that Mr. JOHNSON tells his friends that he proposes to run for Congressman at large in Tennessee, in order to be indorsed by the people of the whole State.

SUMNER AND THE COLORED MEN.

Mr. SUMNER had several of the colored delegates to Philadelphia at his house on Saturday afternoon, and endeavored to dissuade them from favoring the nomination of President GRANT. He used his arguments in vain, even to the extent of warning that GRANT would betray them, that he was swift to sign amnesty for rebels, but slow to urge civil rights to the colored man.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Among the distinguished gentlemen outside of the delegates, who are on their way to Philadelphia, via Washington, is SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq. He informed Vice-President COLFAX today that he should take a great deal of comfort in supporting GRATZ BROWN in opposition to him, at which the genial Vice-President smiled somewhat incredulously. It is rumored that Mr. BOWLES and the particular party who have taken Mr. GREELEY thus far only with a very wry face, are hobnobbing or conspiring, or whatever you call it, with the Democrats to get them to take up some other Republican than Mr. GREELEY at Baltimore. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JACOB D. COX, or somebody of that stripe. Mr. GREELEY will be comforted to know that the friends whom he loves to class as independent journalists are really such in fact as well as in name, and that they are about as independent and regardless of time in their purposes as though he had never been nominated.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill submitted a report to the Senate, which was read and then went over.

LLOYD GARRISON TO SUMNER.

A Candid Opinion of the Senator's Last Speech—Ill-Judged, Ill-Timed, Extravagant and Bitter—Sumner Misrepresents Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 3.—The following letter has appeared in print:

ROXBURY, June 1, 1872.

DEAR MR. SUMNER: I owe it to you to say, with all the frankness which a sober friendship justifies, that I have carefully read your speech in sharp arraignment of the President, and my conviction is, that it is ill-judged, ill-timed, and so extravagant in its charges and bitter in its personalities as to neutralize whatever of just criticism can be found in it. It will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear—very many of them now rallying under the deceptive banner of Liberal Republicanism. But the loyal, liberty-upholding party, with whom you have hitherto been revered to be identified, will peruse it with deep regret, if not with unfeigned astonishment. Certainly you do not represent Massachusetts in this sweeping impeachment. Her Republican people are almost a unit for the re-election of the man whom you attempt to stain with crime and cover with infamy. You cannot separate Gen. GRANT from the party which put him in the Presidential chair, and which means to keep him in it if possible another term, being satisfied as to his ability, integrity and patriotism; and, therefore, in stigmatizing him as a venal self-seeker and an unscrupulous usurper, you virtually denounce it to be equally corrupt and untrustworthy. This you have a right to do on your own responsibility if you must, but in so doing you will find yourself for the first time in marked opposition to the sentiment of Massachusetts as its Senator in Congress, and surrounded by allies who have been heretofore your deadliest enemies. Occupying, as I do, an outside position, I write this, not under party bias, and only because I feel constrained in this manner to free my mind as a proof of my friendship. Receive it in the spirit in which has dictated it. Faithfully and regretfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

THE RING SUITS.

Opening of the Case Against Wm. M. Tweed—A Demurrer and Sharp Encounter Between Counsel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, June 3.—The suits against TWEED, CONNOLLY and FIELDS were argued in part today before Judge HOGEBOOM in the Circuit Court. The defendants' counsel demurred to the right of the people of the State to bring the action, urging that it should have been brought in the name of the County of New-York. Mr. COURTNEY, for Mr. CONNOLLY, attacked the motives of the prosecution, and was sharply replied to by Mr. O'CONOR. Judge HOGEBOOM called attention to a technical defect in the complaint, the omission to charge TWEED, with knowledge of fraud. The case will be resumed to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

Tweed Not Going to Europe.

A report being circulated yesterday that WM. M. TWEED was going to Europe to-morrow, a TIMES reporter made the pro

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Monday, June 3,) MULLER, WILKINS & CO. sold, at public auction, the following City real estate, at the prices noted: Two five-story brown-stone front tenement-houses and lots, known as Nos. 64 and 66 Leroy-street, south side, 369.9 feet east of Hudson street, the lots together forming a plot 44.4 by about 100, (rear irregular,) sold in one parcel to C. G. HULL, for $61,250; five lots, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue, in size each 18 by 50.5, sold to F. TOMES for $1,700 apiece; one lot, 25 by 100.11, south side of Ninety-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Fourth-avenue, sold to L. S. QUACKENBOSS, for $2,800; three full lots, south side of Eighty-second-street, 206.6 feet west of Avenue A, sold to M. C. HENRY, for $2,250 each; one lot 30.3 by 98, east side of Avenue A, 51.2 feet north of Eighty-second street, sold to T. H. BORGSTED for $3,600, and one lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Eighty-second-street, 98 feet east of Avenue A, sold to M. A. J. LYNCH, for $2,100. The same firm also offered for sale six lots on the north side of Eighty-second-street, adjoining above, which were nominally sold to S. McKAY for $1,850 and $1,800 respectively, and three lots on the south side of the same street, 273 feet east of Avenue A, nominally purchased by the same party for $2,100 each. The brown-stone house and lot on the north side of East Thirty-ninth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, known as No. 141, in addition offered by the same firm, was withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. The only other sale made was one by JAMES A. FLEURY, who, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of CHARLES T. MIDDLEBROOK, Esq., referee, disposed of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, situate on the south side of East Seventy-fourth-street, 160 feet east of Madison-avenue, for $28,500, the purchaser being JOHN MAY, plaintiff in the legal action. The other legal sale noticed for yesterday, by the same auctioneer, involving the title to a lot on One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 241 feet 3 inches east of Sixth-avenue, has been settled, and the property was not offered. The legal auction in charge of JAMES M. MILLER, at which it was announced that two houses and lots on First-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, would be sold, was adjourned until Monday of next week, June 10. No further business was transacted. In relation to the suburban auction held at Astoria, Long Island, yesterday, by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., particulars will be given to-morrow.

Today at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at public auction forty-four building lots, located at Inwood, Westchester County, all handsomely situated and desirable. JAMES M. MILLER, under a Court order, will also dispose of a house and lot known as No. 23 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street. At the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, J. COLE will offer at auction, at a legal sale No. 389, lots located at East New-York, and the following suburban auctions are also advertised to occur: At Oakland, N. J., on the ground, at 12½ P. M., A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., auctioneers, continuation sale of the valuable property owned by GILBERTH & PRENTISS, special train from foot of Liberty-street, at 11 o'clock; at Orange, N. J., on the premises, at 2 P. M., CAPERS, CLARK & CO., auctioneers, sale of a desirable residence and nine villa plots, train from foot of Barclay-street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; at Jersey City, N. J., on the property, at 2 P. M., LEWIS E. WOOD, auctioneer, sale of 170 lots belonging to the Mettle homestead estate, and at West Bergen, Jersey City, Sixteenth Ward, on the ground, at 1½ P. M., J. M. GIBSON, auctioneer, sale at auction of 150 choice lots. A notice of this proposed auction was inadvertently omitted yesterday, but it is only necessary to say that the property is handsomely laid out, but two and a half miles from the Jersey City ferries, and thirteen minutes distant from New-York. The lots are situated on graded streets, and surrounded with first-class improvements, and in all respects an advantageous purchase. The property should be secured by the special trains from foot of Liberty-street, at 1 o'clock. Tickets for same can be procured of W. P. BYRNE, No. 169 Bowery, this City, or of the auctioneer, at his office, No. 27 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

Exchange Sales, Monday, June 3, 1872.
NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 5-story b. s. tenement-houses and lots, Nos. 66 and 68 Leroy-st., s. s., 3x9.9 ft. e. Hudson-st., lots together in size, 44.4x about 100; west line, 112.4 ft., east line, 95.10 ft.; rear line irregular; sold in one parcel.....$61,250
4 lots n. e. corner 117th-st. and 4th av., each 18x50.5½, $1,700 each.....8,500
3 lots s. s. 82d-st., 206.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, each 20x100.2, $2,550 each.....7,650
1 lot e. s. Avenue A, 51.2 ft. n. of 82d-st., 30.3x98.....3,600
1 lot n. s. 82d-st., 98 ft. e. Avenue A, 20x102.2.....2,100
1 lot s. s. 98th-st., 200 ft. e. 4th-av., 25x100.11.....2,800

By James A. Fleury.

1 4-story h. & b. s. house and lot s. s. East 74th-st., 160 ft. e. of Madison-av.; lot, 20x102.2.....28,500

Suburban Sales, Saturday, June 1.
ELIZABETH, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot on Washington-av., 50x200; L. Fredericks..$1,750
2 lots on Washington-av., 50x200; B. J. Thomason.....3,400
1 lot on Washington-av., 50x200; H. Griffen.....1,600
1 lot on Washington-av., 50x200; Wm. Johnston.....1,550
1 lot corner Greve-st. and Washington-av., 80x150; A. Gentil.....3,280
1 lot corner Grove-st. and Rose Hill-place, 80x150; K. S. Darsee.....2,720
1 lot corner Grove st. and Rose Hill-place, opposite, 50x150; A. Gentil.....1,500
1 lot on Grove-st., 50x200; B. J. Thomason.....1,550
1 lot on New-York-av., 55x200; W. H. Hill.....1,210
2 lots on New-York-av., 50x200; F. Blanke.....2,000
1 lot on New-York-av., 50x200; T. Williams.....1,100
2 lots on New-York-av., 50x200; Charles & Till..2,200
1 lot, New-York-av., 50x150; E. L. Wanmaker..950
1 lot, New-York-av., adjoining, 50x150; E. L. Wanmaker.....925
1 lot, corner New-York and Garden sts., 50x150; J. T. Crane.....1,000
1 lot, Garden-st., 50x150; L. Fredericks.....900
1 lot, Garden-st., 50x150; Henry Crosby.....900
1 lot, Garden-st., 50x150; Henry Crosby.....900
2 lots, Rose Hill-place, 50x150; H. Griffen.....1,800
1 lot, Rose Hill-place, 50x240; L. Levy.....1,100
1 lot, Rose Hill-place, 50x200; H. Griffen.....1,150
1 lot, Rose Hill-place, 50x200; H. Griffen.....950
1 lot, Rose Hill-place, 50x180; G. Brower.....900
1 lot, Rose Hill-place, 50x140; L. S. Howard.....650
1 lot, Bayway, 50x150; H. Crosby.....1,150
1 lot, New-York-av., 50x175; V. Thomason.....850
1 lot, New-York-av., 50x165; L. Fredericks.....975
1 lot, New-York-av., 50x150; L. Fredericks.....950
1 lot, New-York-av., 53x200; F. Blanke.....981
1 lot, New-York-av., 53x200; F. Blanke.....981
1 lot, New-York-av., 53x200; J. Q. Slone.....1,007
1 lot, New-York-av., 54x200; P. Kly.....1,000
1 lot, Rose Hill-place, 50x200; M. Cryer.....1,200
1 lot, Dehart-place, 40x123; F. G. Warden.....840
1 lot, Dehart-place, 40x123; D. McNally.....820
1 lot, Dehart-place, 40x123; J. Thomason.....860
1 lot, Dehart-place, 40x123; J. Williamson.....840

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.
NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 1.

Attorney-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x80, h. & l., mortgage $14,420.....s. p. or cert..$5,000
Hudson st., e. s., 88.4 ft. s. of Perry-st., 27x71x36.9x25x35.1.....b. and s. nom.
Forsyth-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100, h. and l.....17,100
Lewis-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100, h. and l.....10,000
Rivington-st., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Lewis-st., 75x100, 3 hs. and ls.....26,000
Thompson-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Spring-st., 50x100.....36,000
4th-st., s. s., about 125.9 ft. e. of Bowery, 30.6x96.2 irregular.....28,500
8th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.6, h. & l.....16,500
10th-st., n. s., 245 ft. n. of Avenue A, 25x94.8, h. & l.....17,000
12th-st., n. s., 97.8 ft. w. of Bowery, 26.7x108.10.....36,000
13th-st., s. s., 325 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 21.6x102.3, wife to husband.....15,500
20th-st., n. e. s., 151.1 ft. n. w. of 1st-av., 15.3x92.....9,250
22d-st., n. s., 50.7 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x49.4, h. and l.....15,000
24th-st., about 40 ft. n. of 8th-av., 24 ft. w. of 3 rear gores, about 75x60.....nom.
28th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.6x98.9, irregular, mortgage $6,750.....19,000
31st-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9.....27,000
33d-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.....21,500
35th-st., n. s., 256.3 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x98.9, executor's deed.....26,000
39th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x98.9, 3 lots.....18,000
39th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9.....9,500
40th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x 1/2 block.....27,500
41st-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.....20,000
41st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.....15,500
43d-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.4.....20,000
43d-st., n. s., 146.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.2.....2,950
43d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5, (1880).....1,400
43d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x80.4.....12,000
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, mortgage $11,000.....17,500
44th-st., n. s., 181.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.4.....25,000
46th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. s. e. of 10th-av., 25x106.3, irregular.....5,000
47th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x100.....4,000
47th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5, ½ part.....17,250
48th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5.....12,000
50th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.6x100.5, h. and l., mortgage $6,000.....13,000
51st-st., n. s., 190 ft. s. w. of 10th-av., 24.7x100.5, quit claim.....nom.
52d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5.....17,000
52d-st., n. s. 521.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 23.6x100.4, h. and l.....64,000
53d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5.....10,000
54th-st., s. s., 245.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5.....21,000
55th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.5, assignee's sale.....500
57th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x100.5, h. and l.....37,500
57th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125 the block, agreement.....67,500
62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.5.....27,500
63d-st., n. s., 323 ft. e. of Avenue A, 298 to East River 32.2x181.98.....nom.
69th-st. and Avenue A, n. e. corner, 323x169.8.....50,000
74th-st., s. s., 18 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x74.....25,000
74th-st., s. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x74.....25,000
74th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., 44x102.2, h. and l.....90,000
74th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2, mortgage $10,500.....14,500
74th-st. and 4th-av., n. e. cor., 18x74.....3,000
74th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2.....8,000
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x102.2.....16,000
75th-st., n. s., 175.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.8x102.2.....19,500
79th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2.....7,000
75th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, subject to dower.....7,900
79th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, subject to dower.....7,900
80th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100; 82d-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100 eg.....nom.
80th-st., s. s., 193 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.4x77.2, foreclose.....14,035
109th-st., n. s., 390.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x91.8, h. and l., mortgage $2,500.....4,750
125th-st., n. s., 900 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.11, foreclose.....6,650
124th-st., n. s., 231 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x1.0.11, h. and l.....$2,250
126th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 7.3x0.11.....7,000
126th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x99.11x144.10 x.....23,000
132d-st., s. s., 241.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.....8,000
Avenue A and 70th-st., s. e. corner, 51x123.....27,000
Avenue B and 70th-st., s. w. corner, 87x198, water right.....13,000
Lexington-av., e. s., No. 103.....20,000
Madison-av., e. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 76th-st., 20x77.....40,000
1st-av., e. s., 47.9 ft. s. of 113th-st., 24x95, h. and l.....5,700
1st av. and 94th-st., n. w. corner, 22.11x100, executor's deed.....20,287
2d-av., w. s., 75.4 ft. n. of 59th-st. 25x75 ft. and l.....27,000
4th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 88th-st., 25x100, mortgage $4,000, and sewer assessment.....12,250
5th-av. and 54th-st., s. e. corner, 101.4x80.....237,500
5th-av., w. s., 412.6 ft. s. of 83d-st., 18.6x100.....110,000
5th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 127th-st., 75x110, 3 hs. and ls., executor's deed.....35,000
8th-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 46th-st., 19.7x39.6 h. and s.....22,000
8th-av., e. s., 39.3 ft. s. of 42d-st. 20.6x100, q. c...nom.

Leases recorded.

Bowery, No. 101, store, 3 years, per year.....$1,800
Hudson-st., No. 539, store, &c., 5 years, per year.....800
East 16th-st., No. 506, stoge, &c., 1 year, per year.....500
1st-av., No. 91, basement floor, 3 years, per year.....384
2d-av., No. 165, 5 years, per year.....2,000
4th-av., No. 97, 3 years, per year.....1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
real estate brokers and auctioneers,
No. 56 Broadway,
offer for sale the following desirable property:

BOULEVARD
and Riverside Park Lots,
singly or in plots.
ALSO,
Fifth and Madison av. Lots,
singly or in plots.
ALSO,
For sale, a valuable piece of property, with water rights, on East River, south of 34th-st., with large brick buildings.
ALSO,
For sale, an elegant four-story basement and subcellar brown-stone front house, and lot, on 5th-av., south of 57th-st., handsomely fre-coed throughout.
ALSO,
For sale, a valuable piece of store property on Greene-st., 150x100.
ALSO,
Store property on Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Grand, and Spring sts., and other desirable locations. Among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels.
ALSO,
Valuable corner on 6th-av., 75x100, south of 30th-st.
ALSO,
Desirable 3d, 6th, and 8th av. property.
ALSO,
Desirable plots of lots above and below Central Park.

BOULEVARD
LOTS FOR SALE,
BY
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

GEO. B. WALTON, 21 PARK-ROW,
Manager of Tenement Property
in the 6th, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.
Full monthly statements and prompt returns.

"TO SELL OR NOT TO SELL,"—YET three days to buy the four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 359 West 57th-st., one of the finest blocks in the City; basement, parlor and second story finished in hard woods; third and fourth floors painted in colors; double floors in parlor story; basement and vestibule frescoed in oil; patent dumbwaiter; kitchen-floor and basement-hall, Georgia pine; brown-stone area equal to any 50-ft.-av. mansion; expensive mirrors in dining-room, parlor, second and third floors; in short, everything in splendid condition; there is not as good a house in as good a location in this City for the price, viz., $36,500 for all; $30,000 may remain if desired; no commissions and no exchanges entertained. The owner is going West, and makes this offer for three days. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARticulars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., gratis. Also, lots on Park, Madison, 5th and 8th avs., the Boulevard and Central Park, at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 22D and 23d sts., two three-story and attic stores and dwellings, about 20x44x80 feet. For particulars inquire of
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st.

A FULL-SIZE SUPERB MODERN brown stone dwelling, in one of the most select locations on Murray Hill, for sale low. For permits and particulars apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high stoop brown stone house, 20x55x100, in East 31st-st., near 3d-av., with or without the furniture; price low; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, No. 117 West 32d-st., near Broadway; price, $23,000; terms to suit.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Very desirable Nos. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $26,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

A PLOT OF GROUND, TWO BLOCKS from Prospect Park, Brooklyn, for sale cheap; 89 feet 6 inches on 7th-av. and 126 feet 4 inches on Carroll-st., southeast corner; this at a first-class location. Address owner, ROBERTSON, No. 621 Grand-st., East River, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; cellar extends under whole house: lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for grandeur and beauty. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will sell, with the house, either fifty or any part of three hundred acres of land, at a low price, and upon easy terms. The mansion, gardener's cottage, farm house, greeries, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

SAINT ETIENNE PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—Lots and villa plots for sale in the new French settlement known as Saint Etienne Park, delightfully situated on the bay; $50 to $100 per lot and upward. (Monthly installments.) The new railroad from Jersey City will bring Saint Etienne Park within thirty minutes of the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, when these lots will bring as many thousands as they are now worth hundreds. For pamphlet, maps and particulars, apply to E. J. BEGLY, No. 29 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEAR railroad depot and very healthy, farm, 220 acres; good house, barn, orchard, &c., price.....$6,000
Farm, 117 acres, good dairy farm, buildings good. 2,500
Farm, 200 acres, railroad runs through it.....3,000
Farm, 130 acres, small house, good land.....2,000
Farm, 200 acres, two houses, barns, &c., &c.....4,000
Farm, 1,000 acres, timber land, saw-mill, &c.....15,000
Farm, 12½ acres, near railroad depot.....600
Apply to LUCKEY & SHUTE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER residence, together with thirty-two acres good land, located two hours from New-York on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; Westport, Fairfield County, Conn.; house large, and located about sixty rods from Long Island Sound; a rare chance for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For particulars inquire of the owner, J. P. BRADLEY, No. 372 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

No agent need apply.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—$7,500—FOR SALE, A new three-story and French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, heater-pipes, gas-pipes; house 22x30, extension 15x15; 10 feet ceiling first floor, second and third floors 9 feet; on an 80-ft. avenue; lot 50x177, fence all around; will be sold on easy terms. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA—TWO eight-room cottages in good order, and about five city lots, five minutes from railroad depot. Price $2,500 each; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Washington-av., corner 6th st., Morris

HANDSOME STONE HOUSE, WITH tower, out-buildings and grounds, of the late E. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, nineteen miles by Harlem Railroad; one-quarter mile from depot; eight acres, fine lawn, garden, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE LARGEST TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY.—1,000 acres, two miles and a half from King's Bridge and less than one mile from the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

AT ISLIP, NEAR "GREAT SOUTH BAY," a fine furnished cottage for sale or rent.—Ten rooms; six acres; ice-house, filled; good out-buildings; beautiful grove; variety fruit and vegetables; at bargain. Photograph with ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lots and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND most complete country-seats on the Sound; will be sold with furniture, horses, carriages, poultry, &c., &c.; five and a half acres of ground, beautifully laid out. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, A SPECIALTY.—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, being a part of the manor of the late Chancellor Livingston, in Columbia County, New-York, upon the banks of the Hudson River, and three miles from Tivoli Station; five or six trains each way daily. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled, and the view from the piazza has been so graphically described by Barry Gray in a recent number of the *Home Journal*. The property consists of eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion-house (new) of stone and brick, French roof, frescoed, with tank, bath, &c. Also, large cottage, fourteen rooms; coach-house and stables, farm barns, sheds, ice and wood houses, machine, carpenter and other shops, all new, newly painted and in perfect order. The property is well underdrained, has four wells of good water. No fever and ague here. Churches and school near. Furniture, stock and farming implements sold also if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes i
ON THE LINE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A land grant of **12,000,000** acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, the Garden of the West, now for sale.
These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.
CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.
FREE Homesteads for Actual Settlers.
The best locations for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of **160** acres. Free passes to purchasers of land.
Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.
Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.,
Omaha, Neb.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

For sale on Long Island, within five miles of New-York, a beautiful plot of ground containing 2,000 city lots, elegantly located, being but 500 yards from the South Side Railroad. One quarter of a mile from the Long Island and one mile from the Flushing depots. Two lines of horse-cars run to the property from Williamsburg ferries; fare only five cents. No objectionable property anywhere in the vicinity. This is the most desirable plot for cutting up to be found within twenty miles of New-York. Parties desiring to purchase the whole property on easy terms may apply to I. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange Court.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.
Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.
FOR SALE.
Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ELIGIBLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE —Or might exchange for good real or personal property in or near New-York.
In highly privileged and pleasant city of New-Britain, Conn., served by two trunk railroads and only twenty minutes' steam ride from Hartford; this estate has location unsurpassed, and all its surroundings are of special advantage, looking to either home or investment; consists of dwelling, (Gothic style,) seventeen rooms, gas and hot water circulation throughout; laundry, with soapstone tubs and boiler; two bath-rooms, excellent furnace, cemented cellar, &c., &c.; stable, carpenter shop, several horses, and carriage-house; also, greenhouse, 60x18; grounds front two streets, beautified by lawn, choice shade-trees, hedges and a large fountain, lined with blue and white stone pebbles in cement, with unfailing 200 feet head of water. Furniture and greenhouse stock of several thousand fine plants also for sale. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,628, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., a beautiful country-seat, consisting of a large and commodious French-roof house, with modern improvements; eleven rooms, parlor, dining-room, butler's pantry, &c.; fitted throughout with gas and lit from village gas-works; parlor story trimmed with hard wood; the entire house built in the most improved manner. Also, a splendid new and commodious stable, and about five acres of ground; shade and fruit-trees in abundance. It has a fine elevation, overlooking Long Island Sound. Fine fishing, boating and bathing. Steam-boats ply daily between there and New-York, passing within 500 feet of the house. Ten minutes from depot; twelve trains each way daily, stopping at station. Apply to KNAPP & FITCH, South Norwalk, or to JNO. H. KNAPP, Nos. 64 and 66 Maiden-lane.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

HOUSES AND LOTS

For sale or to let, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, thirty minutes from Wall-st. Apply to
JOHN MACKAY, No. 36 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STORE and farm, 450 acres, on railroad and Delaware and Hudson Canal; 100 acres under high state of cultivation, balance in good timber; several out buildings; good store doing a large and profitable cash business; two good bearing orchards, together with stock, farming implements and crops; a great bargain; terms easy; income from store princ pal item. Apply to BUCKLEY & SHUTE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDing lot, 28x100, on Clark-av., Hudson City, N. J. Apply at Cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SECOND PEREMPTORY SALE,
COMPRISING
1,400 CITY LOTS
AT
OCEAN POINT STATION,
ROCKAWAY NECK, LONG ISLAND,
AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON
Tuesday, June 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, on the premises, at
OCEAN POINT STATION,
SALE BY ORDER OF THOMAS S. ANDS AM-
UEL A. W. MARSH,
VALUABLE PLOTS ON CENTRAL CHESTNUT, OCEAN POINT, AND OTHER AVENUES.

Ocean Point Station is beautifully located near the centre of Rockaway Neck, which is five miles in length, and has a general average width of about one and a half miles, containing some 4,000 acres of fine upland.
The property to be sold is some of the finest on Rockaway Neck, lying high, with good natural drainage, exceedingly healthy and easy of access by either the Long Island or South-side Railroads, each of which roads have stations on the property.
The streets are all opened and graded, shade trees set out, and the property fenced in, and is in all respects ready for immediate improvement. The plots contain from two to sixteen city lots, and will be sold at so much per city lot, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
Title perfect, printed abstracts of which will be furnished purchasers free of charge.
The taxes are very low, being about one and a half per cent. on a low valuation.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and free tickets for either Long Island or South-side Railroads can be had at the auctioneer's offices, No. 3 Pine or No. 35 East 17th sts, or of Messrs. D. & D. LAUNEY, No. 207 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or of JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. Trains leave Hunter's Point and South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 10 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DR. UNDERHILL'S
Croton Point Property
ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE!

By order of the Supreme Court, Adrian H. Muller, will sell at auction, under the direction of the referee, the magnificent estate of the late Dr. R. T. Underhill, on Croton Point, containing about 87 acres, with mansion house and appropriate buildings. The sale will take place on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
This is beyond question the finest property in the United States for a gentleman's residence, or for a college or theological seminary.
It would make six or eight superb country seats. The scenery is a sweeping the river and surrounding mountains, from the Highlands to the Palisades.
Distance from New-York, thirty-three miles; from Croton Station, on Hudson River Railroad, two miles.
For further particulars inquire of WM. A. UNDERHILL, Croton Point, or R. H. UNDERHILL, No. 37 Pine-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. Persons desiring to visit the property will find a conveyance at Croton, on the arrival of the train which leaves the 42d-st. depot, New-York, at 9¼ o'clock A. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON 99TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
NINETY-EIGHTH STREET—One lot, situate on the south side of 98th-st., 200 feet east of 4th-av.; lot, 25x100 feet 11 inches.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
ADJOURNED AUCTION SALE,
TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872,
OF THE
OAKLAND PROPERTY,
Between Cranford and Westfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

This sale, adjourned from 28th May, in consequence of the violent storm, **WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 4TH INST.**, when the balance of this choice property will be sold.
Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale.
For maps and passes, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers,
No. 6 Pine-st.
And to
GRIFFITH & PRENTISS,
No. 40 Walker-st.
If stormy, the sale will take place on Thursday at same hour.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF C. MINOR AND D. R. JAQUES, EXECUTORS:
THE ELEGANT MANSION, WITH SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, SITUATE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LATE THE RESIDENCE OF HON. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, DECEASED.
Fine stable, carriage-house, and all necessary outbuildings, the whole constituting a first-class country residence, and known as "Bradford." Also, thirteen villa plots, containing from two to five acres each. The above-described property is located in the most beautiful portion of Southern Westchester. It is in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and convenient to schools, churches, and stores; is of easy access, being only twenty miles from New-York, with sixteen trains each way daily. The land is high and has commanding views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The celebrated Rye Beach, distant three-quarters of a mile, affords fine sea-bathing.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneers, or of E. S. Jaques, attorney for executors, No. 25 Chambers-st.

M. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THE WEST SUMMIT
AUCTION SALE
POSTPONED TO
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5,
OF **105** ACRES OF LAND IN VILLA PLOTS
located at
WEST SUMMIT, N. J.,
NEAR NEW-PROVIDENCE.
The sale advertised for May 30, 1872, was adjourned in consequence of the severe storm, and the property was not offered, but
WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD
BY
ROSS, CROSS & DICKINSON,
Advertiser Building, corner of Broad and Market sts.,
Newark, N. J.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., on the premises,
TWELVE VILLA PLOTS,
or BUILDING SITES, containing from **3** to **30** acres each. The property is located at West Summit, near New-Providence, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, fifteen minutes' drive from Summit Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and on the main carriage road from Summit to New-Providence, and known as the "John R. Burnet" farm.
SALE ABSOLUTE, to satisfy a claim held by the National Iron Bank, of Morristown, N. J.
Upon one of these plots is a good frame house, and all necessary outbuildings.
The above property is beautifully located, being surrounded by good improvements, bounded by the Passaic River on the west, and within one hour of New-York, with twenty-six trains daily to and from Summit.
Parties wishing to make investments in real estate that is sure to en

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT COBK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba....Wed'sday, June 5 | Batavia....Sat'day, June 8
Scotia...Wed'sday, June 12 | Algeria....Sat'day, June 15
Java....Wed'sday, June 19 | Persia....Saturday, June 22
China...Wed'sday, June 26 | Columbia...Sat'day, June 29
Russia...Wed'sday July 3 | Abyssinia Sat'day, July 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green: for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Columbia...Sat'day, June 8	Britannia....Wed., June 5
Europa....Sat'day, June 15	Assyria.....Wed., June 19
Anchia....Sat'day, June 22	Olympia....Wed., June 12
India.....Sat'day, June 29	Caledonia....Wed., June 26
California. Sat'day, July 6	Iowa.....Wed., July 3
Australia. Sat'day, July 13	Trinacria....Wed., July 10

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, June 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Thursday June 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 15, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, June 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, June 22, 7 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....33
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

5,000 tons burden—3 000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....June 8, 7 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....June 15, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....June 22, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC.....June 29, 12½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, June 8, at 7 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG...Saturday, June 22, at 5 P. M.
EGYPT, GHOGAN.....Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.

LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, June 19, at 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$25, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSTER.....June 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....June 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..July 3, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. FREEMAN, July 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 639 Broadway

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Texas Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 37 N. R. first door, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn.....Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Tues., July 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER.....June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. G B. SLOCUM.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THATCHER.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, June 20.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, (via Nassau,) June 27.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer THREE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to SHOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco June 15, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

North Atlantic Express Co.

INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 104 SOUTH 12TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA; CENTRAL EUROPEAN OFFICE, No. 5 RUE SCHIRR, PARIS.

OFFICES AND AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE. Merchandise, Money, Bonds, Jewelry, Samples, Personal Effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch. S. D. JONES, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

"FALL RIVER LINE,"
PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE Will leave Pier No. 30 North River, at 5 P. M.

Instead of 5 o'clock, as heretofore, for BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BRASS BAND Will be attached to each steamer, commencing June 1.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24, for HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 10th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 6 P. M.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 3, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, June 4, 4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, June 4, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 5, 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, June 5, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 6, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 6, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, June 8, 9:00 A. M.	Friday, June 7, 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11, 7:00 A. M.	Monday, June 10, 7:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE Albany and DANIEL DREW (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. STEAM-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing, Haverstraw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR BONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS' Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and ANDREW BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 23d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEW. BURGH, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-Wheel steamer, (iron,) 200 feet long by 29½-foot beam; also side-wheel steamer, (wood,) 207 feet long by 28½-foot beam. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 3, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

7.30 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and St. Albans.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Albany and Troy Express.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. The 6 and 8 P. M. trains run on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as per small time tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PICNIC of the Sunday-school connected with the Sixteenth-street Bapt st Church will take place on THURSDAY, June 6 by boat and barge. Boats will leave foot of 18th-st., North River, at 8 A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAMILIES leaving their homes for the Summer can procure STORAGE for Silver Plate, Shawls, Laces, &c., at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO., corner 3d-av. & 7th-st., opp. Cooper Institute.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE will be open from June 1 to Oct. 1. This favorite Summer resort is situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from the village of Catskill, and is accessible by the BEST MOUNTAIN ROAD in the country. The house has an elevation of 2,000 FEET above the Hudson River, and commands a view extending over about 10,000 SQUARE MILES, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. It is justly celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere and delightful temperature, which is at all times FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DEGREES LOWER than that of New-York City.

There is a regular line of stages and carriages connecting it with the village. Visitors will please inquire for the agent, who will be in attendance at the station and landing on the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

Terms, $4 per day or $21 per week for June, $4 50 per day or $28 per week for July and September, and $5 per day or $31 50 per week for August. For July and August, or August and September, together, the rate will be $26 per week.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOUSE,

Clarendon Springs, Vermont,

Is now open. The mountain scenery, salubrious air and mineral springs are the attractions of this place to all seeking a desirable Summer resort. Terms reasonable. Carriages at West Rutland to meet all regular railroad trains. R. MURRAY, Proprietor.

MONTVERT HOTEL,

MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, Vt.,

situated among the beautiful hills and mountains of Vermont, will be open on the 1st of June.

This Summer resort is accessible in a few hours by Hudson River Railroad via Poultney, through an inviting country, and possesses the attractions of fine drives, beautiful scenery and the celebrated mineral springs.

Terms and other particulars on application to E. RICKCORDS, Proprietor.

WATER GAP HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This large and elegant hotel just completed, will open on the 20th June. No pains have been spared in making it as perfect as possible. Gas and water throughout. Scenery the finest in the country. Terms, $20 per week; $4 per day.

L. W. BROADHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,

New-Saybrook, Conn.

This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.

D. A. ROOD. Proprietor.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.,

(via Hackensack and Northern Railroads,) is now open for the reception of guests; excellent accommodations, and terms moderate; reference, W. H. Arthur, Esq., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

A. FURMAN, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,

COOPERSTOWN,

Foot of Otsego Lake, New-York,

Fourth Season Opens June 1, 1872.

Application for rooms may be made until June 1 to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel.

After that date to COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 200 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island.

This magnificent hotel, having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened June 1; can be reached either by South-side or Long Island Railroad in forty minutes. For cards and terms address N. P. SEWELL. Proprietor.

PITNEY HOUSE,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Is now open for the reception of guests. On application rooms can be engaged for any time during the season. Terms reasonable.

JEROME PITNEY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. **J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.**

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT.

Franklin House and cottages open June 1. Terms moderate. Address proprietors. Montreal express train from Grand Central Depot through in twelve hours, without change.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., now open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat.

L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

WORTH HOUSE,

No. 202 8th-av., looking on Madison-square; suites of apartments; private table and attendance only.

HURLBERT HOUSE, BOONVILLE, N. Y., offers to persons desirous of obtaining board one of the most delightful situations in the State, with new and elegantly-furnished rooms; first-class table.

Boonville is on the Black River Railroad, eighteen miles from Trenton Falls, and on the edge of the great North Woods. One hour's drive will take guests to the best trout fishing in the State. For families desiring retirement, it is one of the most healthful inland locations. Terms moderate. For further particulars address GEO. A. MAY, Boonville, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—Is now open under new management; extension improvements and conveniences have been added which now renders it unequalled as a first-class Summer resort; good drives, bathing, boating and fishing; music every evening; communication by steam-boat twice a days; charges moderate.

C. L. BRIGGS.

MIAMOGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, N. Y. SETH M. COWLEY, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting and drives second to no other on the island.

GLEN HAVEN WATER-CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—Head of Lake Skaneateles, fine mountain scenery, excellent soft water, boating and fishing, neat rooms, good table, pleasant home, always open. Terms moderate. Send for circular. R. T. KING, Proprietor.

EDGCOMB HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, New-London, Conn.—Opens June 1. Accommodations first-class; everything new and desirable. Inquire of FRANK G. MILLER, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York, or R. S. EDGCOMB, Proprietor.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

CANADAGAGO HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—This popular hotel will open June 1; large airy rooms; unexceptionable cuisine; charming scenery; fine drives; boating, fishing, &c., &c. Address, by mail or telegraph, F. STANTON, Proprietor.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WISHing to secure a pleasant Summer home for children, with instruction if desired, can do so by applying immediately at Miss A. E. CONOVER'S, Old Bridge, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE LINWOOD CHouse, Coytesville, N. J., on the Palisades, is now open: one hour from City by steam-boat, foot of Spring and 34th sts. and ferry. terms, &c., apply on the premises, or at No. 841 Broadway.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WISHing to secure a pleasant Summer home for children, with instruction if desired, can do so by applying immediately at Miss A. E. CONOVER'S, Old Bridge, N. J.

A—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT MONAsteries, Hudson; large rooms; views and location beautiful; $10, $8 week; photograph of house at W. POOLEY & CO.'S, No. 23 Union-square, near Tiffany & Co.'s.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; Catskill scenery. Address C. D. ABBOTT, Claverack, N. Y., (formerly of White Mountain House, White Mountains, New-Hampshire.)

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT—SITUated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. JAMES RUSKS, Proprietor. Reference, C. K. Francis, No. 135 Broadway.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, LONG ISLAND.—This hotel, THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFURNISHED, is now open. Apply to AUG. FUNK & CO., Irving Hall, New-York, or Bath Hotel.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open for the season; rooms en suite and singly. Application by letter or in person to DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1 to July 1.

ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—CLARK HOUSE will open on June 1, for the reception of guests; rooms and cottages to let. Apply to J. G. CLARK, proprietor, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT IS NOW Open: two cottages to let; examination at the Military Academy has commenced.

PRIVATE BOARD AT E. WARDELL'S Cottage at Long Branch for $12 per week, if taken from June 1-t to 10th. Call on or address. Reference.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y.

Opposite West Point,

Will open for the season June 5.

Good rooms yet unengaged. Address

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Garrison, N. Y.

COOPER COTTAGE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Opposite the depot, is now open.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.

Terms, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week.

C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Must again resound with the laughter of the belles and beaux of New-York. All the jolly ones may come to the "Elm Tree House." Very reasonable charges; airy rooms, good board, &c.

Particulars given at No. 107 West 23d-st., over Lyte's, Tuesday and Wednesday, or Thursday at No. 140 West 36th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

TODAY,

FIVE THOUSAND CASES NEW STRAW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

DOLLY VARDENS, 25 cents each.

ENGLISH ROUGH AND READYS, 35 cents each.

You can find here every shapes and braids AT ABOUT HALF LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

RIBBONS ARE DOWN.

6-INCH SASH RIBBON, SILK PLAIDS AND PLAIN, 56 cents per yard.

5¼ AND 7 INCH SASH RIBBONS, 75 and 85 cents per yard.

OIL BOILED BLACK RIBBONS:
No. 9.....at.....19 cents.
No. 12.....at.....23 cents.
No. 16.....at.....25 cents.

RIBBONS.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION. JOB LOTS RIBBONS

TEN THOUSAND SILK PARASOLS at 45c., 65c 75c., and $1 each, clearing out.

FIVE AND SIX DOLLAR PARASOLS, at $2 50 and $3 each.

NEW FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

TRIMMING SILKS, EVERY COLOR, 85c. per yard.

All Silk Turquois reduced 50c. per yard.

Full line of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, COLLARS, &c.

WE SELL GUIPURE LACES CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Look at our YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT, LEATHER GOODS, FANS, FANCY GOODS, Dress Trimmings, Silk Fringes.

KID GLOVES

At 50c. pair, at 75c. two-buttons.

EDWARD TWO-BUTTONS, $1 and $1 25 pair.

Best LOW-PRICED GLOVES in the country, warranted.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY

JOBBING ROOMS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT. TO MILLINERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON'S, Grand-st., New-York,

The greatest assortment of SILK, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS in this City.

CHEAP.

SPECIALTIES:

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REPS, GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

Desirable Scarf Goods can be found here.

Best low-price Kid Gloves in America.

E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Depot of Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns.

A SPECIAL SALE.

UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE

OF

MOURNING GOODS.

IRON GRENADINES,

Guaranteed pure Silk and Wool,

50c.; former price, 80c.

Much finer goods, 65c.; former price, $1.

One lot, two yards wide, $1 25; former price, $2.

One lot, two yards wide, $1; former price, $2 50.

One lot, two yards wide, $1 75; former price, $3.

Black and white silk-stripe grenadines, 20c.

Henrietta Cloth, $1 25; former price, $1 60.

Crape Cloth, 65c.; former price, 90c.

French Cashmeres, $1 25; former price, $1 75.

Black Alpacas, 50c.; former price, 65c.

BLACK SILKS

From $1 to $4 per yard.

One special line, $1 65, worth $2.

Best 4-4 English Cailcoes, 20c., cost 25c. to import.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

729 BROADWAY, CORNER

THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE.

Gathering of Greeley's Friends at the Cooper Institute.

Wholesale Denunciation of the Present Administration.

Speeches by Senator Tipton, Ex-Senator Doolittle, Gen. Kilpatrick, and Others—Scenes at the Outside Meetings.

The Greeley-Brown meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening was not the success anticipated, although the hall was well filled early in the evening it was found necessary to have a band of music outside to attract the attention of passers-by. The platform in the hall was decorated with bunting, many lights, and mottoes.

Immediately over the head of the Chairman was a large picture of HORACE GREELEY, and surmounting this was the following device:

"If elected, I shall be President, not of a party but of the whole people.—HORACE GREELEY."

To the left of this was:

"The right of habeas corpus should be zealously observed as a safeguard of personal freedom."
"Universal amnesty with impartial suffrage."

The significant cognomen, HORACE GREELEY, was appended to each. On the right hand side of Mr. GREELEY'S portrait were the following mottoes:

"That no President shall be candidate for re-election." And: "The civil authority shall be supreme over the military."

"The public domain should be held sacred for actual settlers."

On the platform were several Tammany politicians, among whom were "Col." Lamgan, the Fourth-Warder; "Col." Fellows, Mark Mudgett, Justice James Walker Fowler, George H. Van Cleft, James Hayes, of the Fourteenth Ward, and many others of lesser note. Occupying prominent seats near the front of the platform were Senators Tipton and Doolittle, Gen. Shields, Gen. Kilpatrick, Robert B. Roosevelt, Hon. Mr. Gillaber, of Connecticut, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. John A. Foster, Col. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, Theodore Tilton, Gen. Ethan Allen, and others.

While waiting for the opening of the proceedings the people exhibited marks of impatience, demands being made now and again for a movement. After some delay Mr. MUDGETT stepped forward and said:

Ladies and gentlemen, I am instructed by the Committee of Arrangements to nominate for your presiding officer the Chairman of the Liberal Reform Committee of New-York State, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE. The nomination was received with applause, and Gen. JOHN COCHRANE then came forward.

SPEECH OF GEN. COCHRANE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You may understand that it is with no ordinary emotion that I appear to respond to this invitation to preside over your deliberations this evening. You have come here from your workshops. You have come from your daily vocations; from yonder distant mart of trade; from yonder place where columns of laborers heave the turf and delve the soil. You come, at the voice of Reform, thus evening to express, without distinction of party, your opinions upon the great question of the day—"honesty in man, and honesty in Government." [Applause.] Not one month has passed and this vast union has taken its center. There was an earthquake in Cincinnati [applause] and it has been felt there and everywhere through this nation. Two candidates have your suffrage for the highest offices in the government of the people. The one believed by man, admired by most and esteemed by all—that name of HORACE GREELEY. [Great applause and a few hisses.] His reputation is world-wide, and wherever truth and benevolence are known or felt he stands the standard-bearer of all that is good, honorable and true. [Applause.] His name is a volume where is recorded all that is just, where is told of every effort in the cause of down-trodden humanity and the universal good of the race. And we associated with him another, chivalrous in conduct, noble in nature, and wise in statesmanship.

The speaker proceeded to eulogize Mr. GREELEY in fervid strain, and claimed that the American people would rise up and elect him triumphantly. They were gathered together to make an independent appeal to the sober judgement, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

On the conclusion of Mr. COCHRANE'S address, a long list of Vice-Presidents were read, in which the following names appear:

Bernard Casserly, A. A. Selover, Benj. Wood, John K. Porter, Erastus Brooks, Sinclair Tousey, Samuel Jones, Moses H. Grinnell, Gideon J. Tucker, Jno. Bigelow, Richard Busteed, Frederick A. Conkling, Algernon S. Sullivan, Philip Walter, John Cochrane, Amos J. Cummings, Waldo Hutchings, Thos. E. Stewart, John A. Stemmler, H. N. Twombly, George Wilkes, John Mickelson, Isaac W. England, Thomas J. Barr, James H. Hoffman, F. J. Fithian, Elbridge T. Gerry, Geo. H. Mackay, Samuel T. Webster, Frank A. Isaacson, Anthony Eickhoff, Joseph Blumenthal, S. G. Squier, Jacob Seebacher, Chris. Fullman, John Mallaly, Henry Claussen, Jr., Emil Unger, Bernard Reilly, Patrick Monahan, John R. Fellows, Peter D. Sturges, D. P. Conyngham, Chas. A. Lamont, Michael Thomes, Geo. A. Bartholomew, Frank Leslie, H. E. Mudgett, S. D. Peters, Robert Gamble, John Smith, Michael Connolly.

There were also a large number of Secretaries announced.

J. G. SMITH then read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the citizens of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do hereby declare and resolve:

1. That we reaffirm the wise, patriotic and statesman-like platform of principles adopted by the late National Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

2. That we welcome the hearty acceptance of this platform by the late Democratic State Convention at Rochester.

3. That we recognize in our distinguished fellow-citizen and friend, HORACE GREELEY,

The true representative of the principles of the equality of all men, and of exact justice to all men.

The true representative of the principles that must triumph in a genuine reunion, to be secured, not by bayonets, but by mutual regard and the mutual guarantee of reciprocal rights and benefits.

A life-long laborer, and associate of laborers, with whom the rights of the working men will be sure of all needful regard.

A public man, whose commanding ability the nation has long recognized, and a leader whose name we welcome as the watchword of victory.

4. That we recognize in Gov. B. GRATZ BROWN of Missouri, a fellow-citizen whose whole character and public life proves him a fit associate for HORACE GREELEY in the task of extending to the whole Union the work so well done in his own State—giving back power to the people, peace to the nation and purity to the Government.

5. That we hail the general approval of the Cincinnati platform and ticket, and particularly the enthusiastic support of both in the South as a means of raising to lift our politics out of the dangerous ruts of sectionalism wherein they have too long run, and to bury out of sight the hates and controversies of the war.

6. That we welcome the co-operation of all parties in the work of reunion and reform, to which the Cincinnati ticket is dedicated, and to which we pledge, by an overwhelming majority, the vote of this City and the Empire State.

The Chairman announced that letters had been received from Reuben E. Fenton, Cassius M. Clay, Montgomery Blair, George W. Julian, James Brooks, and many others. Also the following telegram from B. GRATZ BROWN:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, June 3, 1872.

To Hon. Ethan Allen:

I regret exceedingly that important Executive business has detained me here, and prevents my attending your mass-meeting. The people of the whole West are earnest in behalf of the present reform movement, and look on it as the sure road to peace and the only hope for the restoration of constitutional government, and therefore they do not intend to be divided from this single purpose by any side issue. Trusting that New-York will respond with equal unanimity, I remain yours truly,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

SENATOR TIPTON'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then introduced Senator TIPTON, of Nebraska.

The Senator began his speech by asking his fellow-citizens to imagine an army that goes into the field in a noble cause, resolved to do or die in behalf of liberty and their country, undergo the hardships and dangers of the battle-field, and thus save their nation, and when the purposes of the war no longer exist that army degenerate into an army of bummers and thieves, they insist that the war must go on in order that they may draw their salaries and receive their rations, and enjoy all the perquisites of the camp, and fancy enemies on all sides, and promote animosities in order to perpetuate their thefts and robberies. If there are honorable, high-toned soldiers among them they will desert, and they will carry away the moral courage and manly independence of the whole corps. Then the marauders, thieves and bummers will fall greatly in love with the President of the United States, for they may sometime need his clemency and his mercy, and it would be necessary to organize another army to drive these men out of the field, and in organizing that army the recruits would be found from the men who were in favor of law and order, and the military being subservient to the civil authority. [Applause.] He then asked if such a party could be found in the once proud Republican Party of this country. It had now become necessary to organize a new army on a peace footing. He spoke of the organization of the Republican Party in 1856, under a "call to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the policy of the Administration, the extension of slavery into free territory, and in favor of making Kansas a free State." The party lived on until the war, and then they invited all, without regard to political differences, to rally around it with them to save the Union. Slavery was abolished, and every guarantee for the colored man was placed in the Constitution, and the very last platform of the Republican Party was swept away from under our feet. But MORTON and CONKLING and the rest said no, slavery was not dead; and the Southern States were reconstructed in behalf of liberty and the Republican Party. [Laughter.] Then we found we had made mistakes, and it was said that the Democracy down there was coming to life again, and we were asked to make further efforts to save the party, to perpetuate them in power, abandon the term of the Governors to four years, and the members of the Legislatures to two years, hoping thereby to be able to make a better report of Republicanism. At length it was found that they were a few men in the Senate who would make no more concessions, and they were everywhere denounced as the future allies of the Democracy and the Ku-klux and of the rebels of the South. That issue had to be met, and it was met. SUMNER of Massachusetts lives to-day. [Applause.] and TRUMBULL and SCHURZ. The Cincinnati platform was framed; free traders, protectionists and revenue reformers said they would settle their respective differences at the ballot-box, and their standard-bearer should bow to the will of the people. The Republican Party has been broken up. How? In 1856 we made certain charges against the Pierce Administration and said that men holding those views could never be members of the Republican Party; and now today the Administration has committed every one of those crimes that were charged in 1856 against the Pierce Administration, and has gone outside of the Republican organization of 1856, and left the Liberal Republicans in possession of the assets of the partnership. [Laughter.] The Liberal Republicans of Cincinnati in their resolutions and their platform were true to the early teachings of the Republican Party. Senator TIPTON then referred to the language of Col. FORNEY, in the Washington *Chronicle*, of June 3, 1863, saying, "Gen. GRANT is an advocate of the cause of emancipation. The party demands it; public morality calls for it. Let us never again witness the utter debasement of the Presidential office by the efforts of the incumbent to secure a second term. The second term makes the first a period of chicanery, and brings forth a fearful crop of treachery and lies." The crop is large, and white unto the harvest. [Laughter.] The Liberal Republicans have made the one-term principle a matter of party faith, and they have learned that doctrine from HORACE GREELEY for the last thirty years. [Applause.] Gen. GRANT placed himself under obligations to a different men by receiving gifts of houses, stock, money, horses and bull pups, [laughter,] and those gifts have been a curse to the man and a curse to the country.

The animus which inspired the President in his action toward FENTON, GREELEY and MOSES GRINNELL was alluded to, and also the remarks of Senator CONKLING in the Senate, intimating that perhaps SUMNER and SCHURZ had been in collusion with French spies. The Administration has opposed the investigation of frauds, but the investigation will go on, and a decision will be had at the ballot-box. He referred to the action of Gen. LOGAN a day or two ago denouncing CHARLES SUMNER on account of his strictures upon the President of the United States. LOGAN had stood by the Liberal movement all Winter, but now he entered the list of those who barked upon the track of CHARLES SUMNER.

In conclusion, Senator TIPTON congratulated the audience on the size of the meeting, and the spirit that comes up from all portions of the country, declaring that Liberal Democrats and Liberal Reformers of every name and all shades of politics, are united and sure of victory.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

Senator JAMES M. DOOLITTLE was next introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

I consented to say a few words this evening on the political situation on two conditions: First, that I must not be expected to occupy more than half an hour, as I have not had time to prepare myself for a longer speech; and second, that I must be permitted to speak from a Democratic-Republican standpoint. [Cheers.] I can speak from no other. If we look over the field, three important national conventions challenge our attention; first, the Convention at Cincinnati; second, that at Philadelphia, [hisses,] and third, the Convention at Baltimore. [Applause.] The first has been held. Its platform and its candidates are before the country. The second and the third are yet to come. In speaking of them, I will speak of the second or Grant Convention first. I call it the Grant Convention, because the nomination of Gen. GRANT is a thing already fixed. I know that Senator SUMNER, in a late speech, equal to any of CICERO against VERRES, or of DEMOSTHENES against PHILIP, made a powerful appeal to the Philadelphia Convention to resist, and to prevent the renomination of Gen. GRANT. But that appeal is in vain. It comes too late. Some weeks ago I thought it possible that Gen. GRANT might withdraw, and I think that even now, if the New-York *World* and the Chicago *Times*, and a few other Democratic papers, had said what the great majority of our papers have said during the last thirty days, that while Mr. GREELEY was not the man of our choice, still he stands upon a platform which we approve, and we prefer GREELEY to GRANT, and will support him against GRANT, [Applause.] Gen. GRANT would withdraw from the canvass. He would already be beaten, but the seeming division in the Democratic Press, and the chance of the nomination of a third candidate at Baltimore have so strengthened the party for Gen. GRANT that the nomination at Philadelphia is as certain as if it had already been made. In the solution of the political problem before us, two things may be taken as certain. First, Mr. GREELEY has accepted the nomination on the Liberal Republican platform, and Mr. GREELEY will run, whatever may be done or left undone, at Baltimore or Philadelphia. His letter of acceptance is unconditional. His candidacy is a fixed fact. Gen. GRANT will be nominated; he will accept, and he will run. We have then these two known results. What the Baltimore Convention will do is the unknown thing which now vexes all thoughtful and patriotic men. What, then, will that Convention do? First, as to its platform, and second as to its candidates? No one can know the future with absolute certainty, but I think we may assume that the Baltimore Convention will do what ought to be done. I know the Democratic Republicans of this country well. They have been schooled in adversity for many years past. Take the mass of these millions of Democratic Republicans, and I affirm that no more honest, patriotic or self-sacrificing men ever lived in this country. Whatever their country requires them to do or to sacrifice will be done or sacrificed. I was reared among them in Western New-York, and acted with them until 1856, except on the slave question; but from that time I acted with the Republican Party until the end of the civil war. I know them well, and I, therefore, assume that if they are fairly represented at Baltimore they will do nothing which will directly or indirectly aid in the election of Gen. GRANT. As to the platform, it seems to me morally certain that the Baltimore Convention, with perhaps a single exception, will substantially indorse the platform of Cincinnati, and receive the principles adopted by that Convention, as better stated, perhaps, by Mr. GREELEY'S letter of acceptance, to better Democratic doctrine could be written, if drawn by JEFFERSON himself, or by JACKSON. The tariff question may be an exception, but I am not sure about that. In the history of political parties, platforms have sometimes purposely been left to speak "with double tongues, and sing "free-trade" to the West, "protection" to the East, but the Cincinnati platform frankly admits a difference of opinion [and of interest] in different sections. Referring this question to the people, though novel, and at first sight seeming evasive, is after all frank, manly, and Constitutional; and I am not sure but this new discovery is a South Sea point. I say the Convention at Baltimore will most heartily endorse the liberal Republican platform of Cincinnati. But what will they do about candidates? "Ah, there's the rub." Having indorsed the Liberal platform, will they indorse their candidates, or will they nominate a candidate of their own, and thus present to the country two candidates for President, running substantially on the same platform. Some say it is a very hard thing to ask a Democratic convention to endorse Mr. GREELEY as their candidate for the Presidency. For thirty years or more they have been the greatest and sometimes their most determined antagonist. I have felt that antagonism myself. In days that are gone he has given me many a blow, which I have returned with, at least, good will. But "universal amnesty" is the word. [Applause.] I know it is asking a great deal of the party to ask them to conquer their prejudices and animosities against a life-long antagonist. But with all their patriotism with all their power to deny themselves, are they equal to that? That is the question. In my opinion they will place no third candidate in the field, which would secure the triumph of GRANT. Some say we can elect a third candidate over both GRANT and GREELEY. That is, in my judgment, a most fatal delusion. Such a triangular canvass could only result in carrying the election into the House of Representatives, where Gen. GRANT is sure to be re-elected. We must overthrow the Grant Party by uniting the friends of good government; and we must carry the election by majorities so large that they cannot be counted out by false votes in a Convention of the Senate and House of Representatives, filled with violent partisans. There cannot be three effective parties in the same field. Said a Democrat to me to-day: "Mr. GREELEY was always been an editor: he has had no executive experience; he is so honest and confiding that with all his great intellect he is liable to be imposed upon by unscrupulous men." Possibly there may be some danger in this; but can there be anything to compare with the circumstances surrounding the present Administration? Take the case of Abraham LINCOLN. He was an honest, good-natured, confiding man, who had never held any executive office until his election to the Presidency. But when he was elected he felt the great responsibility resting upon him. At the nomination of HORACE GREELEY be indorsed at Baltimore, and not only will the 500,000 Liberal Republicans give him their votes, but the 3,000,000 Democratic Republicans of the East and the West, the North and the South.

After Ex-Senator DOOLITTLE'S speech, at least one-third of the audience arose and left the hall. This was at 9:45 o'clock. During Gov. BRADFORD'S address the continual tramp of feet and rustle of retiring garments disturbed the speaker. The lobbies and aisles were completely emptied, and many seats vacated. Hats were put on; people yawned in a fatigued manner, and conversations were carried on in unsubdued voices. Applause was faint, and the spirit which had been sustained by the Tammanyites for the ninety minutes preceding was worn out. At this stage of the proceedings, it became quite evident that without the Democratic "hi-his" and untimely applause, there would have been very little enthusiasm to record. At last, growing impatient, the audience began good naturedly to cap him down with noisy applause. The people could stand it no longer, and with a prolonged stamping succeeded in making the Governor turn to the Chairman and ask him if he hadn't better sit down; when the audience told him to go on. He did so for some minutes longer, until the interrogations again brought him to the end of what he had made up his mind to say. The Ex-Governor devoted his speech to a review of the abuses of the present Administration, its failure to restore harmony and prosperity to the South. Very little that he said could be heard in any part of the hall, owing to the noise and confusion, and the speaker seemed to be much put out at his treatment.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S SPEECH.

Gen. KILPATRICK, who was received with loud applause, next came forward and read his speech:

He said our great political parties were rapidly dissolving for the want of something to battle for. The people would no longer allow their manhood to be prostrated between a tyranny and corruption of a caucus. The Republicans would no longer submit to an Administration which, while it controlled the enormous revenues of the country and held in its power the issues of war and peace, yet held itself aloof from all honest criticism, and used all its army and mercenaries primarily to perpetuate its own power. It reprimanded those who refused to sing hallelujahs for it, and yet it would persecute these same people. As against these glaring iniquities of which the party hitherto in power had been guilty, it was the duty of honest Democrats to stand side by side with these reformed Republicans. The questions which hitherto separated them, the Democrats, from the party which he represented were no longer living issues. The question of perpetual slavery no longer enraged the minds of men, but universal suffrage and the full guarantees of manhood were everywhere sustained. These were days of Executive usurpation, and the rights of States were injured by the Central Government. It was now the duty of the reformed Republicans and the Democrats to unite and fight against the common foe. Was not the Republican Party composed of elements most despotic? They were reformers, and would be charged with treachery. Where was the denunciation of a reformation that some charge of treachery was not launched against the reformers? Was there an honest Democrat in all this land who would stand above the grave of a Douglass or a Dickinson and say they were traitors? The principles declared at the Republican Convention at Cincinnati and the Democratic Convention of Rochester, were cheering omens of a better state of things in the future. The speaker referred to civil service reform at considerable length, adding, in conclusion, that Gen. GRANT'S most distinguished friend, Major-Gen. BENJAMIN BUTLER, proclaimed that he (the President) was not in favor of that reform. He alluded to President GRANT'S connection with the San Domingo and other schemes in terms of disapprobation. Mr. LINCOLN in time of war, when the nation was convulsed, had two secretaries: whereas President GRANT, in time of peace, had five, for which there was no necessity. And yet, with this set of thing, and with other clerks at his control, the Republican Party would speak of retrenchment and reform. The speaker alluded to HORACE GREELEY as an honest man and one who would have rather the good of the country than personal aggrandisement at heart. He went on at considerable length to show that the only claim President GRANT had to the election was his terminating the rebellion, and went on to prove that he did not, but his Generals and men crushed the South and terminated the war, and that each humble soldier who fell on the field contributed as much to the safety of the nation as the man who fought on that ground to be re-elected by the people. After giving the names of numbers of the Generals and their achievements, whom he assumed to have done more for the country's good than GRANT, he ended by asking "Who in fine planted banner above North Carolina's Capital? WM. J. SHERMAN. [Applause.] If President GRANT shook hands with MOSELY, the GUTTA in chief of Virginia, and made him a guest at his table, he would refuse to shake hands with JOE JOHNSON. [Applause.] He went on to show by several instances of this kind that it was the duty of the reformed Republican and Democratic Party to become re-united and assist in defeating the man at the head of the present administration. After a long tirade against GRANT the speaker concluded by saying that in Pennsylvania and elsewhere he was sure the Democrats would unite in favor of GREELEY.

Even Gen. KILPATRICK could not hold the audience. He had scarcely began when here and there throughout the hall persons were continually leading. It is a fact which was only discovered toward the close of the meeting, that a quarter at least of the audience was composed of good Republicans who came out of curiosity to hear what arguments the bad ones could adduce to excuse their apostacy.

There were not more than 400 in the hall when Col. MCCLURE made his speech. These grew gradually less, and even the squads of Police, who appeared to outnumber the civilians, were moved off from time to time, having nothing more to do. Still there were two speakers underlined—JOSEPH J. STEWART and ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT. So empty was the hall that th hand-claps echoed again and again. At 11½ o'clock there were about 200 people present, and these dwindled down to a much smaller number before the speakers above mentioned got through, which they did at a late hour.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

The meeting outside of the hall was anything but a success. The Republican stand was occupied by the following speakers: CHAUNCEY SCHAEFFER, an old War Democrat, Col. E. B. LANSING, of Brooklyn; Mr. H. B. CROZIER, also of Brooklyn; Dr. R. H. MELVILLE, of Waverley-place, a Democrat of the old stripe; Capt. JEROME COLLINS, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Herr CARL HEINRICH, an Israelite with a pronounced Teutonic accent. CHAUNCEY SCHAEFFER was the first speaker, and he dilated upon the beautiful points of HORACE GREELEY'S character, how firm he was for the truth, and how quickly he came round when he found he was wrong. But GRANT never could be made to see that he was wrong. He was nothing but a pig-headed traitor. The three hundred low-browed Democrats who surrounded the stand cheered immensely at this sally. Before he could commence again two campain clubs, the Fourth Ward Greeley Club, and the Second Assembly District Campaign Club, advanced and took possession of the platform. There was very little speech-making after that.

THE IRISH STAND.

On the Irish platform, No. 2, at which JOHN MULLALLY, Tammany Board of Health Commissioner, presided, were: Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn; Hon. James Kavanagh, of Montana; James J. Rogers, Stephen Joseph Meany, Major D. P. Conquahan, Gen. Thos. F. Bourke, of Fenian notoriety; Marcus Larkin, of Wisconsin, and Gen. Brown Bodenstab, of Delaware. The crowd in the neighborhood of this stand numbered about 500, principally composed of the laboring class. There was little of that enthusiasm which generally characterize Irish assemblies. Mr. MEANY addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks told his hearers that HORACE GREELEY was the long-life friend of Ireland and the Irish.

During the famine year HORACE GREELEY showed his love for Ireland. He counciled his hearers to break down any absurd barriers which divided them, and to join hand in hand on one platform for the common good and the weal of the republic. Elect GREELEY, said he in conclusion, and by doing so you will wipe out the last usurpation, the last evidence of imperial assumption in this great republic.

"Gen." BOURKE next addressed the meeting. He focused broadcast the GAELIC or being recreant to the first principles of American liberty and American manhood He said that HORACE GREELEY was the friend of the working man, and as such should receive their support. He appealed to them to sustain him, to be true to themselves and the Republic, to defeat the Englishman and elect HORACE GREELEY. Mr. LARKING referred to the part taken by the Irish in the late war, and asserted that they were more devoted to America than any other land. He called on his fellow-countrymen to rally round GREELEY. Messrs. THOS. DUGGAL, JAMES KAVANAGH, and Capt. MCCLELLAN addressed the meeting, which soon afterward dispersed.

THE GERMAN STAND.

The German meeting was held at stand No. 3, on the east side of the square. The meeting was called to order by Dr. ARTWIG GEISLER, and was addressed by Prof. GLANBENSKLEE, who briefly recounted the reasons and considerations which led to the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN by the Cincinnati Convention, and referred to the recent speech of Senator SUMNER in the Senate on the subject. He then alluded to the foreign policy of the Administration, and said that it was the weakest in regard to Spain and most mismanaged in regard to England that ever existed.

Messrs. MORITZ ELLINGER, FRANZ SCHAIDER and others also addressed the meeting.

THE DEMOCRAT STAND.

At the Democratic stand on Plympton Hall-square there were very few persons at first, but suddenly Mr. THOS. M. WALLER, of Connecticut, came up and said he had been "looking for a Democratic platform." At this moment the band began a dirge, whereupon Mr. WALLER thought it time to speak, and, mounting the stand, began talking without the appointment of a President for the evening. He soon closed his remarks, when Gen. M. T. MCMAHON announced himself as President. The few that had then gathered in the square seemed more interested in the play-bill that was posted in front of the stand than in MCMAHON'S remarks, and he therefore gave place to Col. B. A. WILLIS, who spoke eventually, but elicited very little enthusiasm. One of the persons on the stand tried to induce the crowd to cheer, but the effort was in vain. The Committee of Arrangements then tried to make up for the paltry by firing off rockets and bombs, but it was fortunate there were so few present, as many of the rockets and bombs burst on the ground, owing to inexperienced firing, thereby endangering the lives of the people. As W. WILLIS was speaking, a fire-engine, hose-carriage and truck, on the way to a fire, dashed through the crowd then collected and scattered them; consequently WILLIS appeals were useless, and his numerous questions in favor of GREELEY were unanswered. The next speaker, LEWIS M. COATES, of Virginia, was even worse off. The crowd cheered in the wrong time place, consequently he called out for them "to wait, and he would give them plenty to cheer about." He then began again, and when nearly warmed up, a ward Club came along drumming loudly. COATES looked at the drummers in horror, and stopped speaking. The drums ceased, so COATES began again, when one of the members of the Club fired off a rocket within six inches of COATES' head. But the end was not yet. The banner-bearer of the Club, mounting the stand, placed it directly in front of the speaker, who, irritated no longer, knocked it on one side with an oath, saying he "wanted the people to see him." He then began to labor away with his tongue, arms and head, and stopped merely to take a drink of water, when the band, thinking he was done, struck up a lively tune. This was too much for the speaker's temper, and he raved loudly as to stop the music, and he was allowed to proceed to the end. J. J. JACQUES, a removed postmaster, from Connecticut, spoke for some time in a most blasphemous style, but excited no applause. J. M. HARRALL, of Arkansas, Judge BERRY, of California, and one or two others also spoke, but it seemed as if the crowd could not raise a cheer even if they had tried.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons—Annual Session—List of Officers—Proposed Business During the Communication.

The annual communication for the Masonic year 5872 of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will be opened today in this City, at Apollo Hall, and will probable continue until Friday. The Grand Lodge is the largest legislative body in the world, comprising over 2,000 members, made up of representatives from some 700 subordinate lodges, consisting of the three highest officers of the said lodges, the past elective grand officers of the Grand Lodge, District Deputy Grand Masters, and the the following at present officers of the Grand body:

M. W. John H. Anthon, New-York, Grand Master; R. W. Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Edmund L. Judson, Albany, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. James W. Husted, Peekskill, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. John W. Simons, New-York, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, New-York, Grand Secretary; R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Sing Sing, R. W. and Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, New-York, and R. W. and Rev. John C. Webster, Palmyra, Grand Chaplains; R. W. Charles Roome, New-York, Grand Marshal; R. W. Cornelius Easelyn, Hudson, Grand Standard-bearer; R. W. William B. Brown, Matteawan, Grand Sword-bearer; R. W. Philip Markis, New-York; R. W. Joseph Koch, New-York; R. W. Daniel W. Tallcott, West Troy, and R. W. Isaac H. Brown, New-York, Grand Stewards; R. W. John D. Servias, Amsterdam, Senior Grand Deacon; R. W. Charles E. Young, Buffalo, Junior Grand Deacon; W. Johnston Fountain, New-York, Grand Pursuivant; W. John Hosle, New-York, Grand Tiler, and R. W. Geo. H. Raymond, New-York, Grand Lecturer.

The principal business before the Grand Lodge during the present session is the revisement of the Constitution, or rather the adoption of a new one, which has been prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose at the last communication, and copies forwarded and interim to the subordinate lodges. The action upon the new organic law will give rise to considerable discussion, and the result will be of interest to the craft generally. The election of officers for the coming year will also lend an interest to the session, for it is understood that Grand Master ANTHON declines a re-election. He will without doubt be succeeded by Deputy Grand Master FOX, and the choice of the latter's successor, under the constitutional provision, will be made from the number of prominent Masons residing in this City. The principal names thus far mentioned in connection with the office are R. W. CHARLES ROOME, R. W. E. E. THORNE, and R. W. WM. T. WOODRUFF. The other Grand Officers will probably be re-elected to their respective stations. A detailed report of the proceedings will be published from day to day.

Another Death at the Stock Exchange.

Notice was read in the Stock Exchange yesterday of the death of Mr. EDWARD WOLFF, a member of the Board, who died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound inflicted upon himself a day or two since while delirious from typhoid fever. Messrs. GEORGE W. ELY, WILLIAM ROBINSON and W. T. HENDERSON were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions to be read today.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The twelfth annual Convention of the German Brewers' Union will be held in this City during this week, commencing to-day.

The remains of an unknown man were found, yesterday, floating in the East River at Pier No. 19.

Justice COX, last evening, committed Mrs. ANNA WARING, of No. 18½ Eighth-avenue, on a charge of grand larceny.

A number of jurors were fined $100 each, in several of the State Civil Courts, yesterday, for non-attendance.

JAMES FLAHERTY, forty years old, of No. 117 West Fifty-second-street, attempted suicide by cutting the artery of his arm, last night.

The body of a man, supposed to be that of the fireman of the ill-fated tug *Epsilon*, was recovered at Pier No. 19 yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue.

Two hundred and forty-five new patients were treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth-street, during the month of May.

The remains of WM. GROAT, who fell overboard on May 30, and was drowned, were found yesterday floating in the East River, at the foot of Jackson-street.

SAMUEL MANHEIM, aged five years, fell out of a third-story window of his parents' residence, No. 173 Clinton-street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

HUGH VREAL, the member of the Swamp gang of roughs who assaulted Officer DEVINS, of the Second Precinct, on Sunday evening, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

CHARLES HUDSON, the late cashier of the Eighth National Bank, who was reported to have absconded, is now in the City. Mr. HUDSON denies that he absconded.

The Maine delegation to the Philadelphia Convention stopped in this City last night on their way to Philadelphia. They proceed on their journey this morning.

FREDERICK GULDNER, twenty-one years of age, of No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, while shooting at a mark with a revolver, in the yard of his house, last night, fatally shot himself in the abdomen.

Mrs. JANE FAKLEY, while on a visit to Mrs. M. A. KETTLETAS, of No. 141 East Sixtieth-street, committed suicide last night, while temporarily insane, by cutting her throat with a table-knife.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge SHIPMAN called the calendar and set down cases for trial during the coming term. Among these are the cases of JAMES IRVING, JOSHUA D. MINOR and CHARLES CALLENDER.

The fifty-seventh annual Summer meeting of the Long Island Bible Society, will be held at Riverhead, Long Island, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. Meetings for business at 2½ o'clock, and for addresses at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The United Farmers' Christian Milk Reform Company sent the TIMES a can of delicious milk yesterday, as a sample of their product. We have sent the milk to the Five Points House of Industry.

The Public School Teachers' Association met yesterday, at Grammar School No. 47, to hold an election of officers, but adjourned over another week, to meet at Cooper Institute, for the same purpose.

GUSTAVE REEMERS, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, committed suicide at that institution on Sunday evening, but in what manner was not reported by the Warden of the Asylum.

The annual election of the officers of the Produce Exchange for the ensuing year was held yesterday. There was a great deal of scratching of tickets, and the difficulties of counting were such that up to a late hour last night the result was not made known.

RED CLOUD and other Indian Chiefs will leave Washington today for this City, where they will remain for some days. M. M. MANDEL, Secretary of the United States German-American Union League, has tendered RED CLOUD and his tribe a reception on the occasion.

GEORGE A. WHEELER and FIEMAN BASS, for an assault and attempt to rob Mr. GEORGE KUMPF, of No. 101 Delancey-street, on Sunday evening, were arrested and brought before Justice SCOTT, at Essex Market, yesterday, and held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

LYMAN V. MOONEY, arrested by Detective BENNELL, of the Central Office, for swindling Mr. A. W. MAEDER, of No. 262 Sixth-avenue, by means of a worthless check for $130, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, and held for trial.

The chimney of No. 174 Cherry-street caught fire yesterday evening. WILLIAM DALY, thirty-one years old, residing in the house, while endeavoring to extinguise the fire, fell from the fifth story (roof) to the yard and was fatally injured.

E. P. MCILVAINE, a broker, of No. 11 Broad-street, was arrested by Detective SIMPSON yesterday, charged with having fraudulently obtained $9,000 worth of Lake Shore Railroad stock from Messrs GASSTLIN & MUSSING, of No. 78 Wall-street. He was held for examination at the Tombs.

The New-York Turnverein celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of its formation by a procession and a festival at Jones' Wood yesterday, in which the Turner cadets, the Turner riflemen, the Turner pupils and several vocal organizations participated.

Under Sheriff JOEL A. STEVENS yesterday seized fire-engine, tender and apparatus of Company No. 7, corner of Chambers and Centre streets, under an execution in pursuance of a judgment obtained against the City in the Supreme Court, by DANIEL FOX, for $1,192 62.

It having been decided by the Corporation Counsel that all legal notices for doing Corporation work must be published in the official journal and in one other of the daily newspapers designated by the Mayor and Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works has called upon such designated papers to submit proposals therefor on Wednesday.

ISAAC MARKS' tailoring establishment, on the fourth floor of No. 138 Canal-street, was damaged $3,000 by fire last night; insured. COOPER & ROSENTHAL, tailors, third floor, lost $1,000; insured. ABRAM BERKOWITZ, tailor, fifth floor, lost $1,500; insured. The building, owned by ROBERT and PETER FOLLET, was damaged $2,000; insured.

BERNARD O'CONNELL, of No. 520 West Twentieth-street, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital, on Sunday night, suffering from a fracture of the skull, caused by being struck on the head with a stone-cutter's chisel, thrown by HENRY DUPAU, died at the hospital early yesterday morning.

The Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held their fourth anniversary last evening, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church. Addresses were made by Revs. W. T. SABINE, WM. M. TAYLOR, C. BRAINERD, Esq., and others. The report of the Secretary showed the Association to be doing a good work effectively.

The Board of Commissioners designated by the act of May 7, 1872, to inquire into the facts and circumstances relating to City contracts for paving, grading, or otherwise improving streets in this City, will hold their next meeting this evening, at the Sixth District Court-room, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eat Eighteenth-street. A list of the contracts to be considered will be found in our advertising columns.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Education request $730,277 24 for next year's expenses, an increase over last year's appropriation of $139,577 24, occasioned by the erection of new school buildings.

The Brooklyn Dispensary treated 1,411 patients during April and May.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Kings County Inebriate Home will be held at the Mercantile Library this evening.

The Health Officer reported, last week, nine cases of spotted fever, and twenty of smallpox.

City bonds are about to be issued to the amount of $344,573 27, the Controller having reported that amount of indebtedness.

The construction of the De Kalb-avenue Railroad continuation through Washington-street is to be begun without delay.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution requiring all dealers in kerosene to obtain licenses. A warden is to be appointed to take charge of the department, with a salary of $1,500.

The Sheltering Arms Nursery held a reception yesterday evening at their new building, No. 254 Atlantic-avenue. Bishop LITTLEJOHN held a short opening service. A large number of visitors were present, the Fort Hamilton Band furnishing the music.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the second trial of Mrs. FANNY HYDE for the murder of Mr. WATSON was yesterday postponed until the next term of the Court of Over and Terminer, to be held in October. Mrs. HYDE is now under $2,500 bail.

About midnight on Sunday a house on the corner of Stone-avenue and Dean-street, New-Lotts, was set on fire, and with it five adjoining houses were burned to the ground. This is the fifth act of incendiarism in that town within a month. The houses were valued at $18,000, and were owned by Mr. F. B. HILL, who is fully insured.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The June term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County, commenced at White Plains yesterday morning before Hon. JOSEPH F. BARNARD, Justice of Supreme Court; Hon. S. D. GIFFORD, County Judge; and Associate Justices